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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Stimson Offers New Rules

Far East Report Nears Close

Hitler Harangues 20,000,000

Vigilantes Can Halt Crime

Il Duce Says Italy Has Room

Chilean Teacher Finds a Way

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON develops sweeping doctrines of peace in a memorandum sent the House in support of the arms embargo resolution. Crystallizing his conclusions after four historic years, the Secretary declares that neutrality is no longer a practical possibility in the modern world. It could not be maintained in the World War. War today involves blockade and putting the commerce of the neutral under fire. This view is held to decrease possibility of naval conflict between Britain and America over freedom of the seas. Mr. Stimson says the world's new peace machinery can determine an aggressor—Whereupon all the nations should refuse arms to the aggressor, if not, indeed, to both sides.

¶ The League Committee of 19 completes its report on the Sino-Japanese conflict and will asK the Assembly to name a committee of execution to carry out its recommendations. The findings review the fruitless efforts at conciliation, and of passing to fact-finding and recommendations. China's sovereignty over Manchuria is held indisputable, although autonomy has prevailed. There has been no independence movement. The Chinese are freed from boycott blame after the Mukden invasion. Japan has not acted in self-defense. If the Assembly adopts this report, things change—The League, no longer a conciliator, becomes the judge.

¶ Chancellor Adolf Hitler opens the Reichstag election campaign in Berlin with promises to rescue Germany from its woes, but without disclosing methods. The Government radio being used, about 20,000,000 persons are believed to have heard the fiery address. Hitler pleads for a four-year tenure so the Fascists may prove that they can rebuild Germany. He charges Marxism with most of Germany's troubles, urges new development of German culture, and education of youth in German traditions, including respect for the old army. The radio, from which Hitler was formerly barred, now becomes his monopoly—And Herr Hitler is at his best when making a speech.

¶ Prof. John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University school of law appeals to the people of every American community to organize vigilante associations to defeat organized crime. He explains the success of bank robberies, automobile thefts and freight car raids through the banding of the criminals in syndicates, systematically planning everything they do. He asks local vigilante committees to form and to work with national agencies. There is one way the criminal can be defeated—By organizing against him as effectively as he has organized against society.

¶ Ottawa hears the proposal of Ian Mackenzie to collect tolls from American ships using the Welland Canal. He would justify this on the ground that the Panama Canal collected $3,750,000 last year on ships carrying grain from Vancouver to England. In 1932 one-tenth of the tonnage in Canadian canals was American. In reply Dr. Robert Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, sees grave danger of sending through American ports an even larger proportion of Canadian grain. He says the American canal at Sault Ste. Marie is the best—More traffic passes through it than through any other canal in the world.

¶ Italy hears Premier Benito Mussolini proclaim the Commune of Littoria as a mighty victory won after 2500 years of trying. Since before the Christian era many attempts have been made and have failed to drain the 600 square miles of the Pontine Marshes near Rome. Now the drainage is successful, 10,000 farming persons are settled on the land and the town of Littoria has 500 well-built, modern houses. The plan is to provide farms for 50,000 more and to increase the town to 5000 homes. Il Duce says once Italy had to seek expansion across the seas or the Alps—Now it has made opportunity to expand within its own borders.

¶ From Chile comes a story that may well put new hope into the cause of education. Señor Luis H. Diaz Zurita, sent to the mountain village of Quillaga to teach, finds no classroom but the corner of a warehouse and no quarters for the teacher but in the police station. He puts in the summer vacation building a four-room schoolhouse, for which the Mayor supplies $250 worth of equipment. Then the teacher finds time to build himself a small house and escape from the police station. Today education flourishes in Quillaga—With a teacher like Señor Zurita, could it do otherwise?

Faster Trolleys Challenge Taxis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

THE speed of Tokyo's tramcars has been increased from a maximum of 24 to 30 kilometers an hour and 100 additional cars have been put into service to meet the increasing competition of taxicabs.

Investigation by the Municipal Electric Bureau, which operates the city's tramways, revealed that more and more former tramcar patrons have taken to taxicabs because of their greater speed.

Meantime taxicab operators announced they will have to increase rates if the Government grants a petition of the six leading oil companies of the empire to increase gasoline prices to 60 sen (about 12½ cents) a gallon.

Subsidies To German Press Seen in Report

Prussian Audit Reveals Big Sums Paid to Papers by State Concern

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Reports of Government subsidy and control of newspapers in Germany received formal confirmation in a memorandum recently presented to the Landtag by the Prussian State Audit Bureau.

It disclosed the operations of a specially incorporated "publishing company" which, in 21 months, distributed nearly 2,000,000 marks of public funds (about $470,000) in direct press subsidies.

The basis for a large proportion of the subsidies given to the press in Eastern Prussia was frankly stated to be the existence of too few newspapers which support the national policy as interpreted by the State government.

The memorandum deals expressly with the so-called Central Publishing Company, and was not concerned with various questions of governmental press subsidy, which have been discussed in recent months.

Charges have been made of payments from government ministries to publications notably friendly in their official attitude. In the majority of instances the charges have not been substantiated, although it is recalled that in court testimony Herr Franz von Papen, the former Chancellor, declared that there was "nothing inadmissible in furthering a newspaper with state means if it is done for state political reasons, provided freedom of editorial opinion is not infringed."

Up to Dec. 31, 1930, the Audit Bureau memorandum shows, a total of 1,986,116 marks was paid to various newspapers, publishing groups and news services. Exceptionally high salaries and expense allowances were charged by the Audit Bureau, which added that it disapproved of the company's operations. A subsequent order dissolving the company and transfering its assets to a state-controlled fiduciary was entered by the Prussian Minister of Finance.

The report shows that 730,000 marks of the funds appropriated for the subsidizing company were listed in the "extraordinary and miscellaneous" accounts or as extra-budgetary items. Appropriations for the papers in eastern Prussia were made under a statute providing for "administration and furtherance of significant culture in the border areas."

The disclosures have not drawn wide comment in the German newspapers although in discussion of the general question of governmental influence of the press, the more liberal editors emphasize the need for public knowledge of the basis of newspaper opinions.

It is pointed out however that a large portion of the German press is directly controlled by political parties. There are some officials who privately contend that as long as this is the case, the Government will be forced to engage in some newspaper subsidizing. Germany's liberal newspaper opinion does not object so much to a press which represents individual political viewpoints as it does to newspapers whose expressions are subject to influences which cannot be detected by the readers.

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THINGS PRESENT

The subject of tax-exempt securities is debated on the Editorial page. Read both sides and then consider the merits of the resolution to amend the Constitution offered in Congress by Cordell Hull.

One reason Mr. Roosevelt is unlikely to be referred to as the "forgotten President" is discussed in the editorial "The Remembered Trees."

The Parent column—letters shared by our readers—appears on the Educational page.

The pundit of the Book page has been to New York, as only a glance at "Bookman's Holiday" will prove.

AND THINGS TO COME

The Rime-O-Grams for next week are based on Biblical rulers.

The seventh article in the Governments in Industry series is scheduled for Monday. It will deal with the situation in Scandinavian countries.

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

REALTY RELIEF PLAN ORGANIZES IN NEW YORK CITY

Young at Head of New Stabilization Corporation to Work With R. F. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 11—The movement started by big banks and insurance concerns to bring relief to New York City property owners whose urban holdings carry some $700,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages falling due this year, crystallized today in the formation of the Realty Stabilization Corporation, a $10,000,000 concern, in which leaders of banking, industry, law and civic affairs are represented. A charter will be sought within the next few days, and the corporation will begin functioning as promptly as legal formalities are completed.

Mr. Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, in a statement made public today, said it was the belief that the new body would effect a rehabilitation of the mortgage situation here "in the interest of both real estate owners and investors in mortgages." Holders of first mortgage bonds should stand ready, he declared, to grant extension of time of not less than five years, and to accept a reduction of interest of not more than 4 per cent, as a rate in keeping with the present reduced earning power of the properties.

Mr. Young described the plan under which the corporation will operate in conjunction with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will provide the funds needed for the work, saying that its facilities would be available only to those mortgage companies subscribing to its capital. Borrowers must file applications with the corporation's loan committee, he said, supported by a schedule describing the mortgage collateral to be tendered as security. The applications must be supported further by appraisals on present values.

"Applications will then be made by the Realty Stabilization Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for funds with which to finance such advances," Mr. Young said. "All loans thus made are to be secured by mortgages on real estate and interests therein having a present appraised value acceptable to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and sufficient to afford more than full and adequate security.

"Under the new plan, it is contemplated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may advance money on mortgage interest holdings where the property on which the lien exists has a present-day appraisal value of at least 10 per cent in excess of the total mortgage interest on the property. The se-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Women Required To Cast Ballot In Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Women in Roumania are obliged to vote. It is compulsory for all those who qualify—but qualifying is not so easy.

An appeal has just been sent out to the women of Roumania by Mme. Elena C. Meissner, President of the "Association for the Emancipation of Civil and Political Rights of Roumanian Women." The appeal notifies women of the risk they run in neglecting to register themselves as voters the moment they qualify and urges them to lose no time in aligning themselves with the organization working for their freedom.

The qualifying conditions for the woman voter demand that the voter must be at least 21 years of age and must have finished at least the inferior secondary school, normal school or professional school. She must be employed by the state or a commune as a functionary, or have been decorated for activity during the war, or have taken part in the formation or direction of a society recognized by the state, for the purpose of combating social evils, giving social assistance or making cultural propaganda, or be a war widow.

Registration Ties Up Brazil Election

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 11 (By U. P.)—Machinery, so cumbersome as to discourage all but the most patriotic and determined citizens, is impeding Brazil's attempt to register the electorate who will vote for the Constitutional Assembly May 3. Voters spend days in line at various registration offices, recording their names, ancestries, photographs and, according to one estimate, as high as 60 finger prints.

According to the Rio de Janeiro press, probably no more than 50,000 electors, including women, have been recorded in the city which has 1,500,000 population.

The Government has insisted, however, in spite of the difficulties, that the elections would take place as scheduled. From a reliable source the United Press was informed some weeks ago that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal would recommend a postponement of the election. No official confirmation has been given.

The purpose of the election of the constitutional convention, scheduled for May 3, is to prepare the way for a return to the regular form of government. Postponement of the elections even for a few months may mean that the term of Provisional President Vargas will be extended for a longer period. A movement is under way to have Senhor Vargas remain as constitutional President.

Italy 'Expands Empire' at Home By Turning Swamps Into Farms

Province of Littoria Added to Inhabited Land by Reclaiming Pontine Marshes—10,000 Persons Have New Homes—Mussolini Outlines Plans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—Drainage of the Pontine Marshes has added a new province to Italy.

The project was one of the chief works undertaken in the great Fascist scheme of land reclamation which has been in progress in various parts of Italy for several years.

This formidable problem for 20 centuries has baffled the cleverest engineers of Roman Emperors, medieval Popes and Napoleon I.

The large waste of land known as the Pontine Marshes lies almost at the gates of Rome. The district begins 40 miles south of the capital and covers about 600 square miles. An earthquake in about 300 B. C. is said to have destroyed the natural drainage of this region.

Hundreds of miles of canals, some of them mere drains and others as wide as important rivers, have been dug out, and where only a few years ago there was nothing but desolation there now rises the new town of Littoria. Many families have already taken possession of their farms, about 10,000 persons in all, and Littoria is already provided with 500 well-built houses equipped with the latest requirements, a railway station, schools and many other public buildings. The land round Littoria has been reclaimed by the work of ex-service men from different parts of Italy.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in inaugurating the little town, indicated what has been accomplished, and what is aimed at for the future. Addressing a large number of country folk who had come to Littoria from the neighboring towns of the Roman Campagna, the Duce said:

"Today is a great day for the Fascist Revolution. It is a happy day for the Agro Pontino, a glorious day in the history of the nation. That which for 2500 years has been attempted in vain has become today a living reality. . . . We today, with the official inauguration of the new Commune of Littoria, consider we have accomplished the first stage of our journey. We have won the first battle.

"But we are Fascists and have our eyes turned rather toward the future than the past. Until every battle has been won, we cannot say we have waged a victorious war. Only when near the 500 houses already constructed, we have erected 4500 more, only when beside the 10,000 inhabitants already here we have placed 50,000 more, can we proclaim a definite victory.

"On Oct. 28, 1933, we shall inaugurate 981 more houses; on April 21, 1934, we shall inaugurate the new Commune of Sabaudia, and on Oct. 28, 1935, we shall inaugurate the third commune of Pontinia. By that time our plan will have been entirely realized. . . .

"I want to say a word of praise to all the farmers who have come from the various provinces to settle here. It may be perhaps opportune to recall that in order to find work for our growing population it had hitherto been necessary to cross the Alps or the ocean. But today work is right here, at only half an hour's journey from Rome. We have conquered here a new province. Here we have carried out and we shall still carry out real warlike operations. And this is the war which we prefer. But others must leave us in peace so that we may go on with our work."

WISCONSIN FINDS WAY TO PREVENT SALES OF HOMES

Legislature Adopts Bill for Courts to Put Stop to Unjustified Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11—Hastening to forestall the expiration today of a 30-day moratorium voluntarily accepted by most circuit courts of the State at the request of Gov. A. G. Schmedeman, the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday adopted a program designed to ameliorate foreclosures of mortgages on farms and homesteads.

Following agreement reached at a conference of leaders in both houses, the Senate and Assembly passed and sent to the Governor for signature two of four bills comprising the program. The other two, adopted by the Senate, were assured of passage at its next sitting by the lower chamber.

Of primary importance among the measures adopted was that extending the period of redemption after a foreclosure from one to three years and granting courts discretionary powers to prevent unjustified loss to property-holders.

The State Supreme Court, earlier in the week, issued a decision, holding that courts of equity, under the statutes, had authority to protect owners from foreclosure sales yielding substantially less than the value of the mortgaged property. The court supported an Oconto County judge who refused to allow a deficiency judgment.

As a further assurance of relief to mortgagors, however, the Legislature adopted a bill making the exercise of this discretionary power mandatory upon courts and requiring them to take into account the rental value of a foreclosed property before granting a deficiency judgment.

The other bill, passed by the Senate and assured approval in the Assembly, reduces the interest rate on deficiency judgments from 6 to 3 per cent, and forms arbitration committees in every county to which mortgagors and mortgagees may submit their disputes. The latter measure has been given approval by the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

Comet 'Flares Up' At Astronomers

Observations by telescope, photo-telescope and the naked eye are being made at the Harvard Observatory on the Schvassmann-Wachmann comet to determine why it suddenly flares up and increases in brilliancy nearly 100 per cent, only to return to normal luminosity a few hours later.

The question has baffled astronomers ever since its rediscovery was announced last August. Dr. F. L. Whipple of the observatory staff, who has charge of this work at both the Oak Ridge station and the Cambridge station, believes the most logical explanation to be that there is a great cloud of meteor dust, not unlike that which surrounds Saturn, through which the comet is at present passing.

Dr. Whipple says the gases that are emitted by this cloud would unite with the comet and produce a reflection of unusual brilliancy, a light which is made brighter by reflected sunlight. Another theory which has been put forth by a western observatory states that ultra-violet light surrounds the comet.

BLOW TO NAVY SEEN BY ADAMS IN 5 P. C. CUT

Secretary Says Proposed Economy Would Be Seriously Impairing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The 5 per cent cut in appropriations provided in the Bratton amendment, added to previous cuts would have a seriously stringent effect upon the American Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, points out. Outlining his views in a letter to Senator Hiram Bingham, (R.) Connecticut, he lists the following serious contractions the navy would have to take:

Withdraw 33 more warships from active service; keep the fleet on the west coast; close certain east coast navy yards; slow down work on ships now building and modernizing at great loss of time and increase of cost; discharge about 4500 civilians; restrict reserve activities; stop further regular navy enlistments, reducing the personnel by 9000 men; reduce the Marine Corps by about 1150 men.

Removal of 33 additional ships from commission, Mr. Adams said, would raise the total to be kept out of active service to 82. This, he claimed, would leave the American Navy at 66 per cent of the British Navy, and 56 per cent of the Japanese Navy.

On the same day, the Navy Department announced its intention of keeping the entire American fleet in the Pacific until July 1, 1934. And the Japanese naval authorities have announced maneuvers for their fleet in adjacent waters during the coming summer.

Although the American decision is said to have been taken for reasons of economy, the continued proximity of the entire American fleet and the entire Japanese fleet—an unprecedented situation—causes apprehension in many circles here. Opinions differ widely as to its advisability, ranging from those who insist the further maintenance of America's total naval forces in the Pacific is a wise precaution, to others who declare presence of the whole fleet there to be a tactless and unnecessary provocation.

Employment Talk Urged by Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11—New Hampshire residents should be grateful for the manner in which this State has done its part in meeting the unfavorable conditions of the last two years, in the opinion of Mr. John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labor, who has just made his nineteenth annual report.

"There are signs along the road which point to a change for the better," he said. "The high tide of unemployment, so far as the returns from manufacturers show, was reached in June, 1932, with a peak reaching 33.8 per cent.

"Let us talk more about employment and less of unemployment, and see if it be not possible to change the frame of mind of the people as a whole."

Not one labor dispute was noted during the year in which the commissioner was called upon to arbitrate, and the department not only lived within its appropriation but showed a substantial unexpended balance. Mr. Davie also said available information indicates almost immediate improvement in the labor situation.

HITLER APPEALS TO NATION FOR TRUE 'KULTUR'

Chancellor Makes Plea for Four Years in Office to Help Nation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 11—Herr Adolf Hitler in his first public speech as Chancellor last night repeated his promise to rescue Germany from all its woes but did not disclose how he plans to accomplish it.

Declaring the new government program to be "national reconstruction in all phases of German life," the Chancellor renewed his plea for four years' tenure of office in which to build up Germany. Excoriating the Marxists, Herr Hitler pleaded for a Fascist régime to purge politics, administration and public life, to recreate true German culture, art, architecture and music, and to educate German youth in German traditions, including respect for the old army.

The speech was the opening Fascist gun in the campaign for a majority at the March 5 election. The audience, packing Berlin's huge Sports Palace, saw the Chancellor in the uniform of leader of the Fascist private army. The speech was broadcast over all the German stations. Hitherto Hitler campaign tricks have been barred by the regulation that only government officials are allowed to broadcast on political subjects. Herr Hitler has been pleased to retain this restriction, which now shuts his political opponents off the air.

A closer approach to a definite policy pronouncement for the new Cabinet was that of Dr. Paul Bang, Socialist Secretary of State in the Reich's Ministry of the Interior. He promises no experiments in currency, no enforced farm loan cancellation, no enforced interest reductions. He declared that the private economic system must be protected against government interference and both prices and wages must be determined not on an artificial basis, but as the result of interplay of sound economic forces.

The question of wage disputes was also touched upon by Herr Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, in a press statement. He declared he was not opposed to the rights of labor and wages. He added, however, that he did not necessarily consider all previous methods correct. It was necessary to seek new ways to solve economic difficulties.

With reference to the wage authority, there is deep unrest in labor circles, who are waiting to see if the Nationalist element in the new Government, which is known to oppose collective agreements and government control of the wage scale, will alter the system, the establishment of which the Socialists consider one of their greatest post-war accomplishments.

Welland Tolls On All U. S. Ships Urged at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11—Collection of tolls on all United States ships using the Welland Canal, was demanded in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, and gained considerable support from members of the Opposition.

Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver Liberal, supported the suggestion by referring to the tolls collected by the American Government from the Panama Canal, a project upon which the United States Government collected $7,000,000 profit last year, he claimed. Of this Vancouver, in shipping grain to England, contributed about $3,750,000.

American ships used Canadian canals to the extent of 1,750,000 tons last year, out of a total of 17,500,000 tons passing through the canals. It was suggested that even if the treaties of 1904 required equal treatment of American and Canadian ships, Canadian ships might also pay the tolls.

In reply, Dr. Robert Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, said that if tolls were again charged on the Welland and other Canadian canals, there would be a grave danger of sending through the United States a much larger portion of Canadian grain than now goes through those ports. He also referred to the fact that the best canal at Sault Ste. Marie was the American canal, through which passed more traffic than any other canal in the world, not excluding the Panama and the Suez.

Teacher Turns Hand to Building

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 11 (By U. P.)—Señor Luis H. Diaz Zurita is a practical school-teacher. Sent to the little mountain village of Quillaga, Antofagasta, in November, 1930, to take charge of the local school, he found that there was no school building. Classes were being held in a corner of an old warehouse. There was no house for the schoolmaster.

Señor Diaz Zurita found temporary shelter at the local police station and began his classes. With his first month's salary in his pocket and the long summer vacation before him, the teacher traveled afoot to Tocopilla, 70 miles distant. He devoted his entire vacation to construction of a four-room school building.

The mayor donated $250 for school equipment. The townspeople assisted him and finally the building was completed without a cent of cost to the Federal Government.

Prince to Study With 'Schoolmates'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest

LITTLE Crown Prince Michael, Roumania's former and future King, no longer will have to study all by himself. He is to be with schoolmates of his own age. The best pupil in the fifth grade of each of the principal Bucharest primary schools will study with the Crown Prince.

They will gather each morning in the palace and take the same course that has been prepared for Michael under his carefully selected teachers. At the end of the year their grades will be recognized by the schools which lent them to the King to keep the Prince from being lonely.

War on Crime In All States Is Undertaken

Chicago Educator Urges Nation-Wide Vigilante Chain to Uphold Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—An appeal to the people of every community to organize vigilante associations to work with the national agencies now trying to defeat organized crime, is sounded by Prof. John H. Wigmore of the Northwestern University school of law, as the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology launches a campaign against criminal activities.

The institute, he says, is going to circularize every chamber of commerce in the United States with recommendations for such organization.

Introducing a series of articles in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology on predatory crime, Professor Wigmore, in the current issue, says that successful suppression of this menace requires that the people organize as effectively against criminal activities as criminals have organized against society.

The main reason this form of crime, which includes bank robberies, automobile thefts, freight car raids, etc., has been able to succeed so well, Professor Wigmore declares, is because of the way criminals have become organized into syndicates, systematically planning everything they do.

If the people are going to organize as thoroughly as the criminals are organized, he says, the existing local and national protective and anti-crime organizations are not enough.

Each community, Professor Wigmore urges, should organize a vigilante group, composed first of the main officers of law, the Mayor and other public officials, and augmented by representatives of chambers of commerce, bankers' associations, automobile clubs, etc.

Then, as soon as an emergency arises, all of these various agencies could pull together to track down the criminals, bring them to punishment, and through communicating with the national protective associations, get at the very root of the trouble, which is likely to be a national syndicate.

As soon as criminals realized that they were risking being caught in a veritable network of vigilante groups, Professor Wigmore believes, they would curtail their activities.

"For the past 12 years a vigilante organization has been built up in five middle western states, under the direction of the sheriffs in the various counties, by the bankers' associations, and in all those states, as long as interest was maintained in the vigilantes, bank robbery continued to be reduced," declares the first article, by Mr. R. C. Saunders of the Illinois Bankers' Association.

The first most effective thing motorists can do to end car thefts, according to the article by Mr. James E. Bulger of the Chicago Motor Club, is to work together in pressing state legislation requiring certificates of title and interstate coöperation in tracing stolen vehicles through up-to-date records of ownership.

New York Recount Ordered by Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A recount of the entire vote cast in New York City last November stands ordered today by Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Supreme Court on motion by the Board of Elections.

The new tally, which comes after weeks of citizen pressure to get local prosecuting machinery in motion on the basis of federal disclosures of flagrant discrepancies in the local records on congressional balloting, is expected to take about 40 days. Ninety-two election inspectors are involved in the indictments thus far handed down by the New York county grand jury in the inquiry in the Manhattan area alone.

The only opposition to the motion for a recount came from Representative-Elect James J. Lanzetta, successful Democratic opponent of Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who contended that the court had no authority to permit a recheck. Justice Levy sanctioned the motion, however, declaring himself satisfied with the court's powers in the matter.

ALLOTMENTS FOR JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINLITHGOW, Scotland — Allotments provided by the Linlithgow Town Council for the benefit of the unemployed of the community were inaugurated here recently when Provost William Dougal dug the first sod on the property.

HELP OF U.S. TO BE SOUGHT BY LEAGUE

Place on 'Execution Board' for America and Russia Is Advised

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET FEB. 17

Geneva to Assume Rôle of Judge in Long Sino-Japanese Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 11—The report of the Committee of Nineteen, which is now complete, except for minor details of phraseology, not only makes specific recommendations to China and Japan for settlement of the Far Eastern dispute, but also provides for a committee of execution to see these recommendations carried into effect.

In spite of Japanese objections, it is recommended that the United States and Russia, as the non-League powers most interested in this question, be included in the committee of execution. The special Assembly of the League is expected to convene Feb. 17 to act on the report, and for the first time to give official League decisions on many important questions at issue.

The report has now reached a point at which it can be viewed as a whole. It consists of four sections. The first states that the long continued efforts at conciliation between the two parties have been fruitless. It outlines ways in which the League, since the Manchuria problem came before it in September, 1931, has tried to bring the parties to the dispute into agreement.

Paragraph 4 Brought Up

Having failed in this, it has been necessary to pass from the procedure under Paragraph 3, Article 15 of the Covenant to Paragraph 4, which provides for adoption, either unanimously or by majority vote, of a report containing a statement of facts of the dispute and recommendations which are deemed just and proper. From the moment the Assembly adopts this report, procedure for conciliation will be recognized as having ceased and the League will assume the position of judge rather than conciliator.

The second section of the report gives a historical summary of the dispute, based on the first eight chapters of the Lytton report, the consular reports from the Far East and the official findings concerning the origin of the hostilities at Shanghai last year. It brings the history of the dispute up to date, carrying the story on beyond the point where the Lytton commission finished its work.

Section 3 contains a series of conclusions which the committee has arrived at, notably a declaration that China cannot be blamed for developments since Japan occupied Mukden Sept. 18, 1931. Other conclusions are that the Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria is indisputable although that territory has enjoyed a large measure of autonomy and that the Chinese boycott of Japanese trade was at first provocative, but after the Japanese occupation of Mukden, was in the nature of reprisals against military action.

Japan's Actions Criticized

It is also stated that Japan has not acted in legitimate self-defense and that there was no spontaneous independence movement in Manchuria. Other conclusions forming part of this section were listed in The Christian Science Monitor's Geneva dispatch of Feb. 1.

Section 4 contains the recommendations properly so-called. These consist of reiteration of the 10 "conditions of satisfactory solution" contained in Chapter 9 of the Lytton report, of declaration of non-recognition of Manchoukuo, and acceptance of the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power treaty as governing the case.

Tokyo Ready to Recall Delegates From Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 11 — An official spokesman said that Japan will never agree to the Lytton report as a basis for conciliation, so long as the League insists that the report means that Japan must recognize some sort of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

Japan will never change its fixed policy of de jure recognition of Manchoukou. The press unanimously considers that conciliation has failed, and holds it possible that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's delegation will leave Geneva for home via the United States shortly, following the Assembly's adoption of the report and the recommendations under Paragraph 4.

Japan Plans to Flout League in New Note

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP) — Japan is preparing a reply to the League of Nations' inquiry, on discontinuance of the present Manchoukuo régime, which will be a proclamation to the world of Japan's determination to maintain the independence of Manchoukuo.

Government sources also disclosed today that Japan also will proclaim in advance its refusal to be restrained or deflected from this policy by the League's recommendations.

A tentative draft of Japan's reply, framed by its representative, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who is in Geneva, was received at the Foreign Office today.

NEW SNOWFALL AIDS DARTMOUTH FETE ACTIVITIES

Carnival Reaches Peak With Arrival of 732 Feminine Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11—A new fall of snow swept over the Dartmouth College campus today to make an even more perfect setting for the closing activities of the college's annual winter carnival, which has reached its peak with the arrival of 732 guests from girls' colleges all over the East.

Pungs outnumbered automobiles yesterday at the Hanover-Norwich station when special trains arrived with a merry throng of gayly attired feminine winter sport enthusiasts. Up the hill to Hanover they were dashed to fraternity houses which had been vacated by men students for the girls to use over the week end.

Miss Virginia Helm of Minneapolis was chosen Queen of the Carnival. Her costume was a green and brown winter sport ensemble, topped off with a green scarf, bright mittens, and a beret.

Twenty-six fraternity houses unveiled their ice-sculpture work and showed clever designs in all kinds of colors, shapes and sizes. There were figures of Dutch boys sailing a boat in an ice pool; several "Spirit of Carnival" statues, an elephant, bear and igloo, and other animals. The central campus held a massive reproduction of King Winter, with attendant maidens offering him the "Spirit of Dartmouth" in the form of the Baker Memorial Library tower. The figure was carved out of ice and snow by Mr. Max O. Waldsmith.

A model Swiss village on the Dartmouth golf course was visited by the girls and their escorts early last evening. They formed a procession on the campus and marched to the village, passing through green pine arches to the stands. Lights spurted forth a blaze of color as the event was dramatized by a burst of fireworks and aerial bombs.

Realty Relief Plan Organizes

(Continued from Page 1)

curity to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be supplemented by the obligation of the mortgage company borrowing the money, plus that of the Realty Stabilization Corporation.

Associated with Mr. Young on the directorate of the new group are Mr. William Church Osborn, its head; Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, Mr. Clarence M. Woolley, Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Frank L. Polk, Mr. George McAneny and Mr. Henry Morgenthau. Other directors will be named later.

Assessed valuation of taxable New York real estate this year probably will amount to $18,500,000,000, Mr. Young said.

"Against aggregate properties represented by these valuations are outstanding mortgages amounting to possibly $8,000,000,000," he continued. "The interest on these mortgages is estimated at an average in excess of 5 per cent, representing a total interest charge of at least $400,000,000. The reduction of the present interest charge by, say, an average of 1 per cent would alleviate the burden of the New York real estate owner by $80,000,000."

Mr. Young said that if there were added to this a reduction of $88,000,000 in the city's taxable budget through local economies, the relief total in real estate would be nearly $170,000,000.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY GETS $164,000 IN GIFTS

Harvard University has received since the last annual report approximately $164,000 in gifts, according to records of transactions at the rement meetings of the corporation and the board of overseers. The largest single item is a gift of $51,049 from "an anonymous friend" to be used in establishing the fund providing the income necessary to carry out the plan for the recently established "Society of Fellows." Those closely connected with the financial affairs of the college believe this amount to have been given by the retiring president, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell.

Other large amounts for which acknowledgments were voted include $15,000 from friends of the School of Business Administration "for the present needs of the library," $12,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation "for research in the social sciences;" and $11,991 from the Carnegie Foundation "for the advancement of teaching and for retiring allowances."

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:15 NBC, "Little Italy."
5:30 NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Studio soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 "Barn Dance" Program.
7:45 Rodney May, tenor.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Walter Gieseking, pianist.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 NBC, Veterans of Foreign Wars Program: speakers.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Cambridge-Yale transoceanic debate.
5:30 Craigavard, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins" sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio recital.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Boston Emergency Relief Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Irish Election."
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, "The Blue Danube"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program: Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Soloists; Bernie Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout: news.
11:15 De Molay Ball, Statler Hotel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements, news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match from Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 "Hill Billy George."
10:45 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:15 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Dance music; organ.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS, Popular musical programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Local popular program.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; talk.
10:45-12:00 CBS, Popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 NBC, "He Knew Lincoln," Edgar White Burrill.

Now Is a Good Time to Tap It

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

12:00 noon—Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Rapee, conductor.
1:15 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:30 Hill Billies.
1:45 Short wave program between Boston and fishing banks schooner.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor, Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power program: quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Modern Symphonies of Spain."
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NMC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Lincoln's Death," Charles Colfax Long.
8:30 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
8:45 "The Unknown Great."
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 Republican news flashes.
11:15 NBC, Aileen Stanley; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jessie Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gordon String Quartet.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Roy Sneck Quartet.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, "The Future of Ireland," President Eamon de Valera, from Dublin.
2:20 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
3:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance Music; Hawaiian group.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Popular programs.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Olin Downes.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer and the Public"; "The American Bar, Its Past Leaders and Its Present Aims."
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; symphony orchestra.
8:45 Studio music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Tales of the Foreign Legion"; sketch.
11:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Alumni Federation meeting of Columbia University; speakers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Fitch's "The Climbers."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
1:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay: Anniversary ball, Hotel Statler, 9.

Winton Club: Annual cabaret and dance, Town Hall, Winchester, 8:15.

Boston Jewelers' Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Public Library: Talk, "In Defense of Prince Hamlet," by Mr. Matthew P. Copithorne, auspices Drama League, 3:30. Concert by Mr. Alexander Romanesque, violinist, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Are Negroes Too Conservative?" by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, preceded by music, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily through Feb. 26.

Citizens' Forum: "Lincoln Birthday" program, address, "Prohibition: the Pulpit; the Press; and Public Opinion," by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street, 8.

Lincoln-Lee Legion: Mass meeting, Bishop Charles W. Burns, speaker; Tremont Temple, 3. Open to public.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion pictures, "An Unknown Race, the Berbers of ...orth Africa," 5 Jarvis Street, 3. Open daily, 8:30 to 4:30, Sundays, 2 to 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Richard Moulton, first piano, and Miss Gladys Billings, second piano, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Etude, Opus, 10, E major
Etude, Opus 10, F major
Etude, Opus 25, B minor.
.....Chopin
Pavane .....Ravel
El Vito .....Infante

Mr. Moulton
Concerto, B flat minor.....Chaikovsky
Andante non troppo; allegro
Andantino semplice
Allegro con fuoco

Mr. Moulton and Miss Billings

Opening of Lincoln's Log Cabin to public by Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes, 215 Adams Street, Milton, 2 to 5.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Afternoon musicale, Miss Marjorie Alexandra Cook, contralto; Miss Mabel Robbins, 'cellist, and Miss Bernice Vinal, accompanist, 4.

Community Church: Showing of peace film, "Must War Be?" also talk by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, of Harvard; music; Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "From New York to Ceylon," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Watertown Community Forum: Address, "Philippine Independence," by Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Phillips Parish House, Mount Auburn and Irving Streets, Watertown, 4.

Music

Symphony Hall—Paderewski, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:15.
Symphony Hall—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Boys' Choir from Vienna, 8:15

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Romance of Rubber," 9:15, and "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11 and 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibit, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Boston Ruskin Club: Meeting, talk, "Ruskin's Birthday Observance," by Miss Agnes Knox Black, also musical program, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 3.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration project at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, talk on "Browning's 'Paracelsus,'" by Dr. Robert P. Doremus, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Address, "Storms of Asia—Our Spiritual Duty," by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of Chinese Service Bureau, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "A Literary Walk in Southern England," by Prof. Frank Hersey, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 2:30.

New England Women's Club: Sixty-fifth anniversary meeting, address, "Corsica, Isle of Beauty," by Mrs. William E. Chenery, Hotel Kenmore, 2.30.

National Association of Purchasing Agents: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new acquisitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual.

Scheerer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings by Abraham Manievich. Through Feb. 25.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Paintings by Mrs. Janina Federkiewicz, Polish-American artist. Through February.

For further exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Boys' Choir from Vienna.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by José Iturbi, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, Feb. 16, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, Feb. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Beata Malkin, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, concert of Negro spirituals by the Hall Johnson Choir.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano.

Thursday evening, Feb. 23, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 24, in Brown Hall, a concert of chamber music by Messrs. Keller, Sanroma, Pacini, Holmes and Brown.

Saturday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; assisting pianist, Myra Hess.

ALDRED INVESTMENT OF CANADA

Aldred Investment Corporation of Canada reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $6630 after all charges. This compared with net profit in 1931 of $2900.

SIMMONS ALUMNÆ TO ATTEND MEETING

The annual mid-winter meeting of the Simmons College Alumnæ Council is in session today at the college, and will be followed at 6 o'clock by the annual all-alumnæ dinner. Representatives of 18 alumnæ clubs and 27 classes will attend the meeting to discuss the alumnæ fund, the alumnæ publication, and the matter of college publicity. Mrs. Albert Wunderly, alumnæ president, will preside.

About 200 alumnæ are expected to attend the dinner, according to Mrs. Marjorie L. Shea, alumnæ secretary, to hear Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, a former member of the Simmons Department of English, speak on the subject, "Our Novelists Turn to the Past." Mrs. Charlotte Hill Marshall, Newton Highlands, will be toastmistress.

Tax Exempt Bond Held to Nullify 'Big Income' Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11—Holding the tax exempt bond is blocking the solution of the tax adjustment problem, it was declared here by Mr. Robert M. Haig, professor of political economy, Columbia University, addressing the University of Cincinnati Current Affairs Institute last night. Shifting the tax burden in large measure from real estate to sales also is dodging the right answer, he said.

"While there is no test for the exact proportion of aggregate taxes which should be imposed on real estate," stated Professor Haig, "there is no justification for reducing real estate taxes below the amount which is expended for government activities benefiting real estate directly. There is no justification for reducing any tax that has been capitalized. Such detailed studies as have been made indicate clearly that to accept certain of the proposals to reduce radically the taxes now resting on real estate, not by reducing expenditure but by imposing heavy sales and consumption taxes, would be an economic crime."

The tax exempt security must go in his opinion. He said, "The plain fact is that, with tax exempt securities outstanding in the quantities they do today, the effect of the progressive income tax upon persons in the higher brackets is largely nullified. The privilege of exemption can be purchased by the rich man at a price far below the worth of the exemption to him and one which by no means remunerates the government for the tax revenue lost.

"If we are serious in our conviction that a highly progressive income tax is just and desirable, it behooves us to remove the stigma of insincerity which will cling to us as long as the tax exempt bond remains."

Proper adjustment of the relationship of state to federal tax must also be worked out, he said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon and tonight; slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; fresh northeast or north winds becoming northwest Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 15.

Maine: Snow and colder on coast tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Snow tonight and possibly Sunday morning; colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder preceded by snow this afternoon and in north portion early tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds this afternoon shifting to west tonight; overcast weather preceded by snow over central and north portions tonight; partly overcast Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	36	Montreal	16	16
Bismarck	-14	12	Nantucket	34	34
Boston	22	25	New Orleans	42	50
Buffalo	20	24	New York	30	28
Calgary	-6	14	Norfolk, Va.	34	52
Charleston	38	46	North Platte	-2	24
Chicago	6	18	Philadelphia	26	28
Cincinnati	20	24	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	50
Denver	12	28	Pittsburgh	22	26
Eastport, Me.	26	30	Portland, Me.	16	20
Hatteras	48	64	Raleigh	32	34
Honolulu, T.H.	76		St. Louis	14	24
7 p.m., Feb. 10	72	..	St. Paul	-10	14
Helena, Mont.	10	16	Salt Lake City	8	10
Huron, S. D.	-14	20	San Francisco	44	52
Jacksonville	50	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	10	18
Kansas City	8	16	Seattle	30	34
Key West	74	78	Tampa	64	72
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	26	34
Memphis	-16	34	Wichita, Kan.	4	14
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	-16	2

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 11.
B—Maximum Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:07 a. m and 12:22 p. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

Friendship Promoters Move To Own New York Quarters

American Scandinavian Foundation Has Worked for 20 Years for Understanding

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The American-Scandinavian Foundation, with a background of more than 20 years' service in promoting understanding between persons in the United States and those in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, is now occupying quarters of its own at 116 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Through fellowships, publications and by acting as a general clearing house for authoritative information on Scandinavian affairs, the foundation carries out the aims of its founder, "To draw the American and Scandinavian peoples closer in bonds of intellectual kinship, to keep the lamp of international friendship burning, to dispel ignorance, to create good will."

It was founded in 1911, by Mr. Niels Poulson, a Danish immigrant who later owned ornamental iron and metal works in New York City and who left a fortune as an endowment to carry on the work. Any persons who are interested in Scandinavian affairs are eligible for membership.

Among the foundation's most important activities are awards of fellowships annually to American students who wish to carry on graduate work in Scandinavian countries and to students from those countries who wish to study in the United States, and arrangement of industrial fellowships by which Scandinavians come to the United States as employees in various banks and industrial organizations. A few American workers are also sent to Scandinavia where they are employed in paper and pulp chemistry plants and steel works.

Since 1911, about 600 fellowships for study and industrial work have been awarded, Mr. Neilson Abeel, secretary of the organization, said.

The value of the fellowships has been shown by the active interest they have created in this country and in Scandinavia, he explained. Many American students have later gone back to Scandinavia to reside after studying there on fellowships awarded by the Foundation, he said.

The Foundation has offices in Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm, through which appointments of candidates for fellowships for study and work in this country are arranged. Practically every important bank in Scandinavia has at least one employee who has worked in the United States, observing American methods, under one of the industrial fellowships, Mr. Abeel said.

The Foundation publishes a monthly magazine, The American Scandinavian Review, which prints articles and stories dealing with affairs in Scandinavia, and gives current information on literature, art and politics in those countries. The magazine was founded in 1913.

Among other publications of the Foundation are classics of Scandinavian literature, which it selects and edits with a view to "enriching American intellectual life by adding to it what is of permanent value in northern civilization." It has published 45 Scandinavian classics in the last 18 years.

Dr. Henry Goddard Leach was re-elected president of the Foundation at the annual meeting, held last week.

CONFERENCE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Senate today voted $150,000 for American participation in the world monetary and economic conference. With little discussion it approved a resolution by Senator William H. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and sent it to the House.

Relief Drive Ends Fourth Week With $2,201,265 Total

Closing its fourth week in the drive for $5,000,000 to relieve Boston's needy and unemployed, the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign today reported a total of $2,201,265. Funds received since yesterday amounted to about $24,000, it was said.

Stressing the emergency of the times and the need of affording relief to the great army of needy and unemployed, representatives of three religious denominations in a radio program last night, asked for generous contributions to the campaign fund. The first report from the canvass of Boston school teachers was received yesterday, and it was of a most encouraging nature, it was said at headquarters this morning.

A shore to ship and ship to shore radio telephone conversation will be held between Capt. Christopher Ness of the Trawler Flow of the Bay State Fishing Co. and Major Richard S. Whitcomb, executive manager of the Campaign in the interests of the drive tomorrow afternoon, it was announced from campaign headquarters.

This conversation will be staged over radio station WBZ, beginning at 1:45 p. m. Another program in the interests of the campaign will be radiocast this evening from station WEEI at 7:15 p. m., at which time Mayor James M. Curley will make a plea for further support of the drive. The program will include musical selections sung by a chorus of 25 voices and three soloists from the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Metropolitan committee was held yesterday at which chairmen from the various communities of Greater Boston, outside the city, reported on the progress of the campaign. Winchester, Milton, Concord, Needham and Weston-Wayland are said to have accomplished outstanding results.

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Amusements

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Opening Dates Announced
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Providence, R. I.—Carlton Theatre, Feb. 23
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12
Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

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Amusements

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DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
MON. EVE., FEB. 13—ALL WAGNER PROGRAM
FRI. AND SAT., BEETHOVEN'S 9th SYMPHONY
PENSION FUND Concert—Sunday, Feb. 26—Soloist MYRA HESS
SUN. AFT., FEB. 19 AT 3:30
HALL JOHNSON CHOIR
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STIMSON GIVES OWN VIEWS ON ARMS EMBARGO

Says Neutrality Is Now Impossible If Great Nations Are at War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Sweeping doctrines of peace, which may be described as Mr. Henry L. Stimson's conclusions after grappling with problems of the nations during four historic years, have come to light in a private memorandum he sent to the House this week in support of the pending arms embargo resolution.

The outgoing Secretary of State declares frankly that neutrality is no longer a practical possibility in the modern world. He states:

"Much of the old conception of neutrality as a possibility is gone in the modern world if large nations are involved in war. We were unable, inspite of the most earnest efforts, to maintain neutrality in the World War.

"Today nearly all of the world except the United States and Russia are members of the League of Nations and so closely bound by agreements in the Covenant and other treaties that real neutrality in a large-scale war is almost impossible. War today involves blockade and the commerce of the neutral is as much under fire as are the participants."

Answering specific claims of his opponents that to withhold arms would involve the United States in trouble with the belligerents, Mr. Stimson points out that since 1922 the American Government has kept back shipments to revolutionaries, some of whom were successful.

"Nearly all the opportunities," he says, "for antagonistic sentiment for charges of non-neutrality and for the expression of that resentment against our commerce or other agencies of the American people occur as much in the field of civil strife within a country as they do in foreign wars.

"Our experience has shown that the refusal of the United States to allow munitions to revolutionists has never provoked serious resentment among the adherents of the revolutionaries and has substantially stabilized conditions in the smaller countries and prevented a number of incipient revolts. The moral approval of a policy against the shipment of munitions has been so marked that even where there has been sympathy with the revolting elements, the friction has been negligible."

Serious damage to America's foreign trade in aircraft would immediately result from the passage of the arms embargo measure now before Congress, representatives of the American aircraft industry declared yesterday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

At a hearing arranged at their request they expressed the opinion that foreign purchasers of American aircraft would turn their business to other nations if passage of the resolution made it possible that they would be unable to secure parts in time of war. As a result they said they would be willing to accept an arms embargo measure if it provided specifically for action only in case the coöperation of all other aircraft producing nations were secured.

Terms of the resolution now pending before the House and already passed by the Senate, but held up on a technicality, would give the President power to declare an embargo after securing the coöperation of such other nations "as he deems necessary."

Charge Is Asked By Park Service, Of Lincoln Cabin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11—Proponents of the plan of transferring national military parks and national monuments under the War Department to the national park service of the Department of the Interior have not given up hope. They urge that the bill, still in the hands of the House Committee on Military Affairs, be reported out and passed before the adjournment of the present Congress.

This measure would affect the Lincoln Memorial Birthplace Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., among others, and those interested in the improvement and care of this wooded area, together with its imposing memorial building housing the log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, are eager to see a change in jurisdiction to the park service, which is directed by trained experts.

"Both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are whole-heartedly in favor of the plan," says a letter from Mr. Horace M. Albright, director of the park service, "and in time I think it will eventuate. It seems basically wrong to have such national park functions under two separate departments."

The park service has joined with efforts in Congress to bring about the change and Mr. Albright has appeared before the Military Affairs Committee in its hearings on the bill. The Lincoln Farm is within 40 miles of Mammoth Cave which is to be a national park in all likelihood within two years.

'Forty-Niner' Days Revived at Exhibit

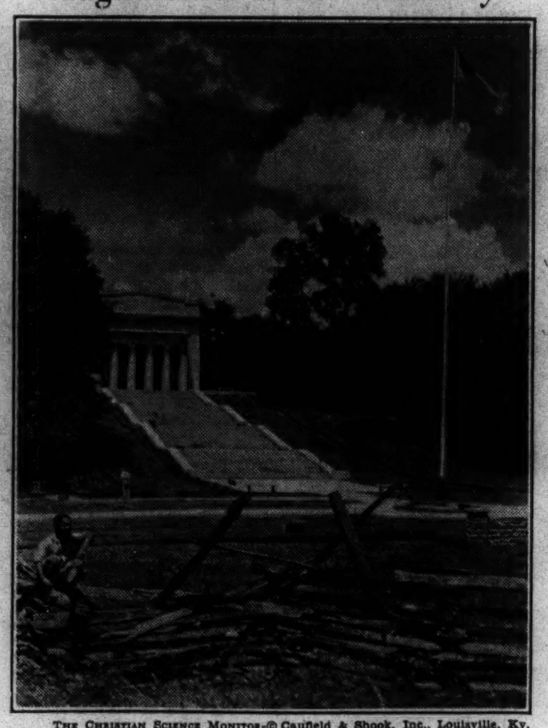
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—California of the spectacular gold rush days is recalled by a collection of rare prints, lithographs, wood-cuts, etchings, photographs, advertisements, pamphlets, books and newspapers dating from 1847 to 1860, now displayed for the first time at the New York Historical Society. The exhibit will continue for about two weeks.

The days of the "forty-niners" are portrayed in several rare old pictures. Rude mining towns and settlements, some of which are now up-to-date communities with modern schools and libraries; San Francisco as it appeared in 1852, and its harbor in 1847, and other characteristic scenes are portrayed in prints and pictures.

The beginnings of the present Nevada City, Calif., are depicted in a print. Another print shows Culloma Valley on the south fork of the American line at Alta, the rude habitations of the pioneer prospectors forming one of the chief features of the landscape.

Magnificence Houses Humility



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LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL, HODGENVILLE, KY.

Lincoln Made Apology and Gift To Boy He Charged Stole Eggs

Now, 83 Years Later, as Colonel Crouch of Olympia, Once Employer of Herbert Hoover, He Can Tell Stories of Two Presidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Seven-year-old Johnny Crouch did not steal those eggs from Abraham Lincoln.

And when he grew up he was the kind of a boss every office boy wants, and one of his former employees, who is Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, sent John G. Crouch a telegram of congratulations on his ninetieth birthday when he celebrated it here a few days ago.

Colonel Crouch, as his friends call him, chuckles every time he tells the Lincoln story about the stolen eggs, that really were not stolen.

And honest Abe made handsome amends when he discovered his mistake, giving little Johnny his first packages of firecrackers.

Although 83 years have rolled by since that morning, Colonel Crouch recalls the incident readily, probably, he admits, because of the loud blasts those firecrackers made.

"I was living in Springfield, Ill., in 1850, when I had occasion to deliver a sack of apples to the Lincoln place," the Colonel says. "The Crouch and Lincoln families were neighbors and very good friends."

After the apples were delivered, Mr. Lincoln discovered that several eggs were missing from the kitchen, and a glance outside showed the boy making off, with suspicious bulges in his pockets. Lincoln frowned and started after Johnny. The lad came back willingly and Lincoln found the bulging pockets held apples, not eggs.

The next time Johnny came to town he received a summons to visit the office of A. Lincoln, attorney-at-law, and went reluctantly to face the legal terrors therein.

He was surprised when the gaunt, tall Lincoln rose and apologized gravely, then presented him with the firecrackers.

"They were the first firecrackers I had possessed, so how could I help but forgive him?" the Colonel remarked.

He was a stanch Democrat, but cast his ballot for Lincoln when he ran for reëlection, the first presidential ballot Crouch cast.

"That wasn't the only future President I had dealings with," he remarked, "for Herbert Clark Hoover used to be our office boy when I was a partner in the Oregon Land Company with Hoover's uncle at Salem."

And on his ninetieth birthday the veteran received a telegram from President Hoover, saying:

"I congratulate you most heartily upon your ninetieth birthday, and I do pray that you may find strength for an early recovery of your health."

The Colonel was cheered by President Hoover's remembrance and told his oft-repeated stories with zest.

Lincoln Called Advanced Dry In W.C.T.U. Commemoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 11—Commemorating Lincoln's birthday, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union takes occasion to call attention to the fact that Abraham Lincoln was "an advanced dry for his day," opposed not only to the use of liquor, but to the proposition of taxing of it for revenue.

It was with extreme reluctance that the Civil War President signed an internal revenue bill of that stormy period which imposed a tax on intoxicants, says the W. C. T. U., quoting Lincoln's remarks on that occasion as follows:

"I would rather lose my right hand than sign a document that will tend to perpetuate the liquor traffic, and as soon as the exigencies shall pass away, I will turn my whole attention to the repeal of that document."

Commenting on this historic event, the W. C. T. U. continues:

"The discussion for and against taxing liquor for federal income in 1862 was as strenuous as the wet and dry argument today; as shown in the Congressional Record for May, 1862, when the Senate debated the bill.

"Secretary Chase of the Treasury and Senator Fessenden of Maine urged the passage of the bill on the grounds of a war necessity. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts who later was a dry force in early republican politics, Wilmot of Pennsylvania, Pomeroy of Kansas, Harris of New York and Wright of New Jersey fought the measure. Worry over the financial condition of the country finally induced the President to sign the act, with the remark recorded above.

"President Lincoln knew whereof he spoke. Feeling it was indispensable to the government's finances, the liquor traffic thereupon organized and became a controlling factor in American politics. Incidentally it imposed a burden on the country far greater in money than it paid in taxes. That's exactly what would happen again under the proposal to take the taxes off the rich and impose them on the families of liquor drinking workmen."

TRANS-SHIPPED GRAIN LOSES PREFERENCE

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11 (AP)—A second test shipment of Canadian wheat, forwarded from New York to Liverpool on the steamer Britannic a month ago, has been refused the 6 cents a bushel preference, according to a cable received here Feb. 9 from the Liverpool consignees.

Customs authorities, the cable said, ruled that the shipment did not comply with the regulations under which the preference was granted. A similar ruling was made on the first test shipment last December.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

It is seven years since the current exhibitor at Grace Horne's Gallery has shown his works in Boston. Mr. Abraham Manievich was seen at the Boston Art Club in a number of vividly colored, conspicuously designed canvases. He was modern, brusque, carefree in style, and those who were predisposed to dislike such methods found him a good subject for attack. Many changes have taken place in the art world and in the world's taste since his last exhibition; the attitude of the onlooker has broadened, and paradoxically, the method of the artist has grown more sensitive.

Then, modernism seemed an end in itself. Its very protests against acknowledged forms were stimulating. But artists like Mr. Manievich have gone through more than the excitement of protest. Their styles are shaped and colored and manipulated in a veritably new manner which differs from any manner yet practiced in art history. Color has become a functional element in a picture; through color the artist establishes form and rhythm, conveys animation and thematic climax. If in the earlier canvases the judicious placing of lines created the planes and the relative depths in a picture, in these recent ones the thoughtful choice of pigment attains the same end. The colors are ablaze; they are full of light, they motivate the pattern. Mr. Manievich brushes them on with a free, dauntless hand. When we examine the tonal scheme closely, we note, first of all, that it is far more varied and carefully modulated than we imagine from the general impression; we note further that the colors have the clarity and the solidity of gems. It is the play of one tone against another that brings about the brilliance in the many flower subjects. In the hands of a less informed painter, these juxtaposed pigments would neutralize one another. It takes experience and experiment to teach an artist how to make one hue enhance another. In his bouquets the artist has evinced the poetry and perfume of the flower, rather than merely noted external likeness. The results are vivacious, joyous, free.

That Mr. Manievich is capable of a restrained depiction in which the element of line combines with tonal harmonies may be seen in his still-lifes. He has a considerable range from classical balance to romantic exuberance.

This is a very refreshing exhibition.

Hudson River School

An exhibition instructive and historically interesting is on view at Goodspeed's on Ashburton Place. It consists of paintings made by members of the Hudson River School. Although most early American painters concentrated upon portraiture, this group courageously undertook the depiction of the countryside.

The romantic attitude toward nature prevailed at the time abroad. Turner and Constable and Landseer were among the influences. Although the painters worked directly from nature, they did emphasize the picturesque, elaborate the poetic, soften and subdue the light and enhance the scenic splendor. What painters of today do with the same countryside is quite another matter. They come down to earth, examine it literally, and reveal it in plainer, more realistic, more recognizable ways. The Hudson River School painters, nevertheless, exhibit in the ensemble dignity and loftiness, despite a rather limited technical equipment. One cannot delight in a small passage, for the details are not too carefully or too sensitively wrought; but the general effect of every one of these pictures is dignified and scenic. This elevated attitude toward nature, combined with an efficacious technical means, would have yielded a truly great school of outdoor artists.

Mezzotints

At Holman's Print Shop on Park Street, there is an exhibition of English and French mezzotints, of the period in France and England when the specialty of the print was in high favor. Mr. Holman has selected the less hackneyed subjects, and he has been careful to make his selection with the object of impressing the onlooker with the differences between good and bad mezzotints. At its best this medium is gracious, tonal, soft-textured; at its worst, it is sleek and disagreeable.

In looking more closely at the portraits, it is worth noting how careful the artist must be in arranging details; when he indulges too freely the print loses charm. He must restrain the smaller fact for the larger effect. D. A.

Smith Asks 'Speed Up' in Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The appointment of a director-general of public works to push construction of building projects to aid employment is advocated by Mr. Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Smith would cut all "red tape" and hampering statutes and get work started. This is a necessary step if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to be an effective agency to overcome the economic recession, he holds.

"There is no use appropriating public money for public works to relieve the present business depression if the Government is to be tied down to earth by red tape and statutes regulating the use of public money on public works," he declared at a dinner of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems here last night.

"If we are going to get anywhere in this business of getting out of the depression; of using public funds to stimulate business, we've got to appoint a director-general of public works to wipe out these laws and put the buildings up." It was recalled that Mr. Smith's scheme closely follows that which Democratic strategists outlined in April, 1931, for New York City.

Motion Pictures

Tune In on F. A. F. L. L.

The Foreign Language Lessons at the Fine Arts Theater are something to leave the home radio-side for. A novel idea to begin with, they are presented, with mounting interest, in increasingly novel ways.

Last evening the stage was handsomely set with a loan display from the Thread and Needle Shop. Dolls, balloons and other bright toys, charmingly arranged, gave tangible illustration of objects named in the current film, "Der Kongress Tanzt." After Mme. Louiette Mosier had emphasized these colorful objects in German, and read the synopsis and some of the most popular songs, also in German, she sang and played the theme song on the highly decorative piano, while the audience, gradually gaining courage, joined in. Such festive learning ended all too quickly.

Next Thursday evening, as corollary to the bi-lingual "Kameradschaft," Professors Bloch (French) and Meister (German), of the Berlitz School, will conduct the lesson jointly via un petit café. It ought to be a frolic—and a benefit. M. L.

JAPANESE LINE KEEPS BOSTON ON SCHEDULE

Coöperating with Boston importers and the Boston Port Authorities, the Nippon Yusem Kaisha of Kobe, Japan, will continue its policy of sending its freight steamers to Boston, even in cases where the ships have only a small tonnage for discharge at this port, it was announced today by the Boston Port Authority. The steamer Takaoka Maru of this line arrived at Boston yesterday, one of the regular 18 annual arrivals on the Far East-Boston and New York run of this company.

Boston importers object to the transshipping of their cargoes at New York, which is alleged to be done secretly when vessels have only a small amount of freight for Boston, for it is cheaper than to send the shipping itself here. The importers say that at New York the cargo has to be rehandled two or three times, because of necessary lighterage service. The port authorities commended the Japanese company for its policy in view of the greater expense involved.

DeMOLAYS TO HOLD BALL

The Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay, will hold its eleventh anniversary ball in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening. The event is an annual feature of the chapter.

EQUALITY ISSUE OPENS NEW RIFT IN ARMS PARLEY

Paris and Berlin Disagree on Meaning of 5-Power Accord Terms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 11—Discussion in the bureau of the Disarmament Conference yesterday and Thursday has revealed that, so far as France and Germany are concerned, the five power accord of Dec. 11, which brought Germany back into the conference after five months' absence, amounts to little more than an agreement to disagree.

The first paragraph of that accord provides that "the governments of the United Kingdom, France and Italy have declared that one of the principles that should guide the conference on disarmament should be the grant to Germany, and to other powers disarmed by the treaty, of equality of rights in a system which would provide security for all nations, and that this principle should find itself embodied in the convention containing the conclusions of the disarmament conference."

Both France and Germany accept this statement, but Germany still reads the first words "equality of rights" and France keeps it eyes on the words "system which would provide security for all nations."

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French delegate, yesterday declared that the new guarantees of security through the pact of mutual assistance were a preliminary condition to substantial and effective reduction of armaments. Rudolf Nadolny today repeated that the German Government takes a different view, namely, that "the real task of this conference consists not in creating new contractual guarantees, but in taking a decisive step in disarmament, which at the same time is the best means of augmenting the general security."

Germany assumes that equality of rights has been acquired, but France quotes another clause of the Dec. 11 agreement, to the effect that "the methods of application of such equality of rights will be discussed by the conference" and maintains that nothing is settled until the conference has taken final action on the five-power accord, not forgetting the system of security.

Other members of this conference are doing what they can to reconcile this difference and get on with the constructive work, spending the minimum of time on questions of procedure and trying to whip the draft of the convention into shape.

Music

Boston Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Whoever or whatever the undesignated person or object or fancy may be that the piece of music, "Innominata," by the Swiss composer, Mr. Conrad Beck, celebrates, a New York audience of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky, conductor, had the honor of being the first to hear about her, or it, at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Feb. 3. Can the Nameless be a figure of legend, as viewed by a neo-classic eye—Medusa, for a guess, her head mirrored in the shield of a modern Theseus? Plentifully terrible, then, her visage, as represented by the dissonances of the strings at this concert. Nor are such expensive instruments as the B. S. O. violins needed for the picturing. Perhaps instead of a portrait, some unascended Alp, if there be such a thing, is meant; or possibly an abstraction of one sort or another is hinted at.

Take, however, the question of what you hear; especially noting a short passage in the middle of the work for the deep winds. Now when we roll a long triangle of sheet brass into a conical tube and let an artist of the proper fitness blow into the little end of it, we get an impressive tone, do we not? We obtain that low note, in the use of which Wagner was such a master. Beck, we can scarcely deny, is capable of echoing Wagner rather grandly in this regard, at least for a moment.

Change to Brahms, and the case is different. Let us not have things too vociferous in his Symphony No. 3 in F major; for Brahms composes in ideas, we may be sure, more than in sounds. Pass, though, to Moussorgsky, "Pictures at an Exhibition," and you have a composer going right in for sound for the sound's sake; or at least you have in Ravel an arranger doing so. Richly and magnificently sang B. S. O. trumpets, horns, trombones and tuba in the "Pictures." W. P. T.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The Stagers will present next week at the Peabody Playhouse a double bill consisting of Shaw's "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet" and Barrie's "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Celebrating the beginning of its third year, the Fine Arts Theater will show, beginning Monday, the distinguished German film, "Kameradschaft." In addition, on Monday evening, the Hans Wiener Dance Group, with Mr. Otto Ashermann, will present at 9 p. m. a new program, including numbers from Poulenc's "Rapsodie Nègre" and the "Heroic March" written for Mr. Wiener by the English composer, Fiona McCleary. "Der Kongress Tanzt" ends tomorrow.

Next Friday evening, the Tragedians will present at the Repertory Theater Mr. Frederick Leland in a dramatic recital with Miss Grace Williams and assisting artists.

Mr. Noel Coward's film, Cavalcade," enters its third week Monday at the Majestic.

On Feb. 20, the notable comedy, "Another Language," begins an engagement at the Shubert, with the New York cast.

On the same evening, the American Theater Society resumes operations at the Plymouth with Mr. Robert Sherwood's comedy, "The Queen's Husband."

Also on Feb. 20, the Stagers will offer "Miss Lulu Bett" at the Peabody Playhouse.

W. C. T. U. Rallies Public to Crusade Against Repeal

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is calling for a new crusade against liquor, this time to prevent repeal of national prohibition and state liquor laws, its president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, said today.

The basis of the effort will be a strenuous compaign to rouse in temperance advocates the high pitch of enthusiasm which carried them to victory in 1918, when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

"Very few temperance advocates have changed their adherence in the last fourteen years," Mrs. Boole said, "and we have thousands of new adherents. Once the great need of today is recognized, I am certain that all our sympathizers will again manifest the white-hot fervor of the 'teen decade. And, when their tremendous influence is once unified and positively asserted, it is something that no representative in Congress or legislature can afford to disregard."

The present Congress, most drys say they believe, will not do anything important about prohibition. They are, nevertheless, keeping close watch on it. If the succeeding Congress passes some sort of prohibition repeal legislation it will move the fight back to the second line—the state legislatures, which must ratify any constitutional change Mrs. Boole said.

'Buy American' Declared Unsound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 11—The movement to "Buy American" being promoted in some sections of the United States is basically unsound, and will merely add to our present difficulties, Prof. T. W. Schultz of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State College, who has been making a special study of tariffs, told an audience at Farm and Home Week here yesterday.

One reason why American agriculture is in economic difficulty today—as well as the nation's business as a whole—is because of the curtailment of foreign trade, said Professor Schultz. A basic fundamental of foreign trade relations is that imports must balance exports. Otherwise foreign nations cannot trade with us.

In 1932, exports had dropped to less than one third of the 1925-29 average. The dollars that tourists spent abroad, those that immigrants send their friends and other invisible imports into foreign countries are not enough to pay their debts to America and leave something over with which to buy United States goods. One reason why foreign trade, he said, has fallen off is that Europe owes us money now. Before the war America owed Europe money. Europe cannot pay us unless it can exchange large quantities of goods with us—the same way America paid debts to Europe before the war.

NEWARK AIRPORT LEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Newark Airport continued to hold its position in 1932 as the leading air transport center of the United States, 91,559 passengers and 1,521,093 pounds of mail having been transported to or from the airport during that period, according to a report issued here. Also, a large quantity of air express was flown to all sections of the United States and South America from this field.

LIQUOR CONTROL INQUIRY BACKED BY ROCKEFELLER

Experts to Study Systems of Canada and Europe and Make Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—For the purpose of finding what might be regarded as an effective system of liquor control, Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. has engaged experts to study the question in various parts of the United States, in Canada and in Europe.

Mr. Albert L. Scott, president of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., will head the studies in this country and in Canada, and Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick will direct those in Europe with the assistance of Mr. Leonard V. Harrison of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Harrison will study liquor control laws of Finland and probably those of Norway and Sweden.

The results of the studies will be embodied in a report which will be made available to the public.

Mr. Rockefeller, who was for many years a stanch advocate of prohibition and contributed financially to its support, in a letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, which received wide publicity last summer urged repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because, he said, benefits under the dry law "important and far-reaching as they are, are more than outweighed by the evils that have developed and flourished since its adoption."

In his letter, Mr. Rockefeller declared, however, that if the Eighteenth Amendment were to be repealed, "sufficient time ought to be given before repeal became effective to permit the various states through legislative action representing public opinion to set up such new safeguards or methods with reference to the handling of alcoholic beverages as seemed best calculated to insure adequate and proper control of the traffic in the interest of temperance, and at the same time safeguard the normal liberty of action of the individual."

Noyes-Buick Show To Open on Feb. 22

Marking its 29th year in the Boston automobile field, the Noyes-Buick Company, 857 Commonwealth Ave., is preparing its own annual show, set this year for Feb. 22 to March 4. The program has progressed to the point where workmen will start next Thursday to assemble the various exhibits. Leaders in aviation, the theatrical world and sports have been invited to attend the opening.

As part of the celebration, an effort will be made to find the man who can authetically claim to be the oldest pioneer-driver in New England. His reward for "pioneering fortitude" will be a gold watch. All he needs for proof is a good action-picture of his original car or perhaps the car "in person."

Among those who have announced their intention to attend the opening are Mr. Alfred Reeves, manager of the National Automobile Shows; Mr. Charles E. Duryea, pioneer manufacturer, and Mr. George Schuster, winner of a recently staged race around the world. Opening day has also been set aside as "Aviation Day."

IRISH MINISTER SAILS TO TALK OVER LOANS

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Feb. 11 (AP)—Senator Joseph Connolly, the newly appointed Minister of Lands and Fisheries, sailed yesterday for New York from Southampton on a mission in connection with the Government's decision to repay subscribers in America the balance of the first and second Dail Eireann loans.

It was learned that he is to discuss the method of repayment and to give necessary instructions to Free State officials in America.

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A LOT of men in your man's town are mighty glad when Thursday night rolls around again, for this is the time they get Prudence Corned Beef Hash for dinner . . . smoking hot, browned to a golden crisp, the treat of the week for a hearty appetite.
And a man can enjoy it with a clear conscience for it's scarcely any more work for a wife than if she were reading a book while the cook got dinner.
The family size can of Prudence Ready-to-Brown Corned Beef Hash serves generous helpings to a family of four — savory, wholesome, satisfying, a meal in itself —with a few "fixings"
—in three minutes—for 6c a person.
There's no finer food in the world than Prudence Hash, made after an old New England recipe, in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.
Right now, put down on your list, Prudence Corned Beef Hash. But please be sure you get Prudence—there's nothing else even remotely like it.
Monitor Readers: If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.
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FRENCH TO BUILD SHIP IN PLACE OF L'ATLANTIQUE

New Vessel to Have Latest Fireproof Materials in Her Hull

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—At the launching of the Paul-Doumer at La Ciotat recently it was announced that a new French supership is to be built as soon as possible to take the place of L'Atlantique, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Paul-Doumer is a sister ship of the Georges Phillipar, and like it is intended for service between France and French Indo-China. Warned by the recent marine fires, however, the Messageries Maritimes has arranged to equip the new ship with every possible protection.

Thus, the Paul-Doumer, it was announced, will have its navigating bridge and all service staircases entirely of metal. The radio station will be fireproof, and it is probable that a second radio cabin will be installed to conform with the recent decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine requiring two wireless cabins.

All elevator shafts will be built so as to prevent them from becoming ventilating shafts for fires. All the furniture on board, in so far as possible, will be metallic. The paneling and ceilings of the cabins are to be metal instead of wood, and these cabins are to be insulated as far as possible from contact with electrical conductors. All possible precautions are likewise to be taken with the electrical installation.

The report of the judiciary committee which investigated the Atlantique fire has been completed, and though it has not yet been made public, it is understood that the committee came to the conclusion that a short circuit was the cause of the catastrophe.

Simultaneously with the launching of the Paul-Doumer, another ship of the same type, the Maréchal Joffre, was formally inaugurated at La Ciotat. It is intended for service on the Far Eastern route.

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'Outdoor Day' Is Observed By Boy Scouts of America

All Over United States Youth Turns Out to Trek Over Hill and Dale While Many Fathers Go Along to Learn a Trick or Two

Today is "Outdoor Day" in the twenty-third anniversary week program of the Boy Scouts of America. And over the snow-clad hills of the North, through the frostless fields of the South, across the desolate plains of the West, and into the deepest woods of the East, will trek hundreds of thousands of ruddy faced boys.

Before dawn today bedcovers were thrown back with a kick and Johnny Scout jumped into snappy khaki uniform in double quick time. Knapsacks were slung over sturdy backs, knives were put into shiny holsters, an extra hitch was taken in a new rope belt, and out went Johnny Scout into the day that nature was to serve as his host.

But the boys were not the only ones to throw back their blankets at an early hour this morning. No sir ree! Dad, too, comes into the story, for the Boy Scouts of American are teaching him how to hike, to cook on a rock, to make all kinds of knots, and how to properly build a camp. And certainly he could not stay behind on a day like today.

Scout training for business men is one of the latest branches of Boy Scout work and is becoming one of the most popular.

Courses are being offered to men in communities where Scout troops are located. They include nine indoor and outdoor sessions. Under the leadership of a trained Scout executive, the groups are taught how to better understand their sons. Constant contact with boys outside their home surroundings gives the Scout teacher an opportunity to reveal to their fathers just what they can do to best maintain the "palship" that should exist between father and son.

Following the constructive program arranged in the talks by the Scout leader, there are games and other entertainment just as there is after the regular Boy Scout troop meetings. In Boston, 10 neighborhood training courses, which are open to those over 18 years of age, are now being conducted. There are 30 to 60 men in each group.

Sponsors of this new idea to get father and son closer together say that much good is coming out of the plan. Boys come to troop meetings eagerly telling how "I beat Dad tying a square knot last night," or "My father and I are going on a hike tomorrow," etc. The boys often tell how all of a sudden a real change came about in father's temperament. No doubt, it was the boy's and the father's mutual interest in the out-of-doors that brought about this change.

And that is why today there are hundreds of bankers, big business executives and men in divers kinds of employment hiking with their sons and other boys, appropriately observing "Outdoor Day" of the Boy Scout anniversary. They are dressed in clothes not of the street, but of the woods and fields and are having one of the greatest times of their lives.

One of the things they will do, besides the usual trail marking, wigwagging and camp building, will be to indulge in a game or two of "kabobbing."

"Kabobbing" is a sport played by all boy and men Scouts. It is played with an egg, a piece of bread, a quarter pound of steak, two slices of bacon and an onion. (Sounds like a funny game, doesn't it). But go on.

A fire is lighted, Scout style of course, and a big flat rock is heated. Bread is pressed flat on the rock and toasted, then the center is cut out. This leaves an enclosure in which to fry the egg. A stick of some sort of sweet tasting wood is cut and alternate pieces of meat, bacon and onion are impaled on it and roasted over the fire. And the game ends when the concoction is eaten around glowing coals of the campfire. That's "kabobbing."

Tomorrow, the day will be a more serious one for the Boy Scouts of America, for it is "Church Sunday." Nearly every member of the organization in the country—and there are nearly 700,000—will be attending church in their spick-and-span uniforms at some time during the day. In many districts, the boys will have complete charge over the services including the delivering of the sermon.

On Monday, Lincoln's anniversary will be celebrated and "School Day" on Tuesday will conclude this year's national Boy Scout anniversary.

House to Shatter Record in Naming Its Next Speaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Precedents of more than half a century are destined to be upset when the next House of Representatives meets to choose its speaker. Should the choice fall on the leading northern candidate, Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, at present floor leader, he would be the first northern Democrat to hold the office since 1881. A northern Democrat, Samuel J. Randall, was Speaker from 1877 to 1881. Since then all Democratic Speakers have come either from the South or border states. The last, Champ Clark, was from Missouri.

If either of the two leading southern contenders—Representative John McDuffie of Alabama and Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee—are chosen, the House will be ignoring the time-honored unwritten law that Speakers must rise to the leadership through the Committee on Ways and Means, most highly prized of all committees in the House for this very reason.

Research discloses that every Democratic Speaker since Randall has come from a southern or border state. There have been just four of these—John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Champ Clark, Missouri, and John N. Garner, Texas. Each of these rose to that chair by way of the Ways and Means Committee and the floor leadership.

Representative Byrns, one of the three southern contenders, is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, rated as second only to the Ways and Means Committee. Representative McDuffie is the party whip and a member of the Insular Affairs, Rivers and Harbors and Territories Committees. In seniority the candidates rank as follows: Rainey, Byrns, McDuffie.

Second Canadian Town Balks at Exchange

BURLINGTON, Ont., Feb. 11 (AP)—Following the lead of the City Council of Calgary, the Town Council here decided yesterday not to pay $800 in United States exchange charges on debentures and interest due in New York next week.

A Massachusetts bank filed suit Feb. 9 against the City of Calgary because of its refusal to pay exchange rates on $2,135,000 debentures which matured at New York on Jan. 1.

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PARTY MEN SCAN PUZZLE PIECES IN CABINET GAME

Democratic Factions Seek 'Middle Ground' Men While Leader Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A sweeping shuffle of President-Elect Roosevelt's projected Cabinet appears to await his return to dry land. Friendly observers in Washington are seriously concerned at the delicate and important problem—vital to the nation's next four years—which must be settled within three weeks.

The situation, complicated by the apparent elimination of Senator Carter Glass for the Treasury portfolio, turns on a fundamental clash between Liberal and Conservative supporters of the next Administration. The President-Elect could with little difficulty construct a distinguished Cabinet from either wing of his supporters, who range from old and experienced southern Democrats to young and able insurgent Republicans. The unavailability of Senator Glass throws the whole scheme out of balance.

So it is today, three short weeks before inauguration, the President-Elect finds himself isolated on a non-political yacht in somewhat remote waters, when the problem of completing the choice of those heads of executive departments who constitute his official family is thrown into grave uncertainty.

The problem rotates upon the choices for Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury. These two key posts outweigh the remainder of the Cabinet, with the Justice Department running a close third, for upon their leadership much of the strength of the Administration must depend. Until two days ago, it was assumed that two distinguished and respected senators, Cordell Hull of Tennessee and Carter Glass of Virginia, would handle the critical portfolios.

Now Senator Glass appears unlikely to serve, and with the Treasury left vacant, the best alternative to Mr. Roosevelt's friends appears to be the transfer of Senator Hull to that post. The Tennessee Senator is a tariff and tax authority and is considered a first-class candidate for either job.

But the chief immediate value of both of these candidates was that they were in general acceptable to most of both wings of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters. While Senator Glass was financially orthodox, he was also a pioneer in reform. Senator Hull was a spokesman for the old Democratic respectability, but also he is an intelligent and independent student of problems who has done his share of reforming.

The present tug-of-war between conservatives and liberals is taken as an accurate foretaste of the party trend during coming years. Mr. Roosevelt is authoritatively said to lean toward the liberal side, while endeavoring to keep all groups satisfied.

Chicago Scouts In Radio Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Boy Scouts and their friends are on the air here this week in honor of the organization's anniversary. Staff members say they are especially pleased at the time being given Scouting by the local radio stations, as they think it shows increased appreciation of the movement.

This afternoon WLS is inviting Scouts to appear on its weekly Jollification Hour. A local group of Scouts known as the "Singing Troup" is going to give some songs. On Monday, WGN is to make way for Scouts on its regular five o'clock program conducted by Bob Becker. On Tuesday at 7:15, WENR is giving time to the president of the Chicago Council, Mr. R. Douglas Stuart. At noon on that day WGN has announced a talk on Scouting by Rev. Morgan Williams of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Other radiocast programs were given earlier in the week. A large bank which has a regular feature on WMAQ, gave its time to a discussion of Scouting. WAAF and WLS, on Wednesday, had talks by business men prominent in the movement.

RENEWED SHIP SERVICE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 11—Efforts are to be made for the resumption of the Boston to Halifax steamship service which was suspended some years ago by the Plant Line.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Society Brand Clothes

BLACH'S
BIRMINGHAM

Quebec Town Taxless And Money in Bank

By the Associated Press

ROUGEMONT is assured of its place in the economic sun.

Rougemont, Que., Feb. 6

Officials of the parish announced yesterday there would be no tax of any kind this year. Last year proprietors were taxed 10 cents a $100 on their property, but this year it was found there was sufficient money in the bank to carry on without resort to any tax.

SPECIAL SESSION IS REPORTED OFF UNTIL MID-MAY

Roosevelt Said to Seek Time to Get Bearings Before Calling Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Word has been received in highest political quarters here that President-Elect Roosevelt has decided not to convene Congress in special session until some time in May—before the 15th—in order to be able to lay a complete plan for national rehabilitation before the first legislative session of his Administration.

This would make allowance for the formidable array of negotiations, which along with the necessity for drafting his federal program, confront him after March 4, beginning with his conference with the Governors of the 48 states the Monday after he enters the White House to work for closer coöperation between state and national government.

The initiation of individual conversations on the war debts with representatives of Great Britain also must mark his early White House weeks, as well as steps to reorganize the Government under the unprecedented sweeping powers Congress proposes for him. This delay, moreover, would afford the new cabinet an extension of time in which to get its bearings.

The President-Elect is determined to have farm relief legislation that will apply to the 1933 crops, but was said to hold that it will take at least until May to etstablish strong coördination in his Cabinet and to have in hand a comprehensive outline of the legislative program needed to carry out his policies.

News of Mr. Roosevelt's reported decision came just after an emissary of Democrats high in national party councils, boarded a Florida-bound train here to meet the President-Elect on his return from his Caribbean cruise with a proposal that he set up a Cabinet secretariat in Washington to coördinate the activities of the 10 Cabinet departments.

This recommendation is in line with the self-declared propensity of the President-Elect for breaking precedents, and it is held that the new functionary not only would facilitate the rapid inauguration of his rehabilitation and economy measures, but serve to simplify the new President's handling of national affairs accentuated in their complexity by present emergencies. Prof. Raymond Moley, one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers on international economics, will be suggested for the place, it is said.

This cabinet intermediary would attend cabinet meetings and, when minutes were adopted which made it necessary to correlate the work of the departments, would undertake the task. There is a suite of offices in the State Department building across the street from the White House which, it is held, would serve admirably as quarters for the proposed secretariat.

It is believed that there will be little difficulty in getting congressional sanction for establishing such a post—if such sanction were necessary—particularly in view of Congress' expressed willingness to give Mr. Roosevelt the widest kind of organiaztion powers.

The authoritative report is that the proposal already has been discussed with Professor Moley, who was quoted as "extremely interested."

Scouts to Receive Hoover Awards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Boy Scout Council of Queens, which won one of the special awards sponsored by President Hoover in connection with the organization's 10-year citizenship growth program, will hold a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon. Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, will present the special streamer on behalf of the President.

At the same ceremonies, Dr. West will present to 20 new Eagle Scouts the badges of their rank.

A large number of Scout troops in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, which are holding ceremonies during Boy Scout Week, which opened on Feb. 8, are receiving ribbons signifying special Hoover awards during these celebrations. Throughout the United States in similar ceremonies, more than 8000 Scout troops and 200 Scout Councils, all of whom have met the high standard of accomplishment required, are scheduled to receive the awards.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY IS URGED BY HERRIOT

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP)—A great battle between sterling and the dollar is in the offing, M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, told a large audience Feb. 9 in a lecture on France and Great Britain. M. Herriot said that England's abandonment of the gold standard was of the highest importance. He advocated a strong friendship between the two nations.

"I think it is indispensable that the two countries face together the difficulties born of the war," he said. "I hope for more intimate and more cordial relations and I have done my best to keep the two side by side."

ANTIQUES

America's Second Oldest

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

NO ONE gets far in looking into subjects that have to do with Americana before finding some reference to objects or records that are to be found in the New York Historical Society's building. So in a book on silhouttes the author refers to a group of eight Indian portraits by St. Memin, all in this building.

Another writer recently described at length the society's collection of toilet accessories of ancient Egyptian women, containers for paints and ointments, tubes of colors and mirrors, being some of the things displayed. In these columns within a few weeks it was stated that Rogers Groups to the number of 61 could be seen there, the second largest number now known to be in one place. It was in this city that these statuettes were made, during a third of a century beginning in 1860. Probably in no other gallery could be seen so large and inclusive a representation of American portraitists, from Gerret Duyckinck (1660-1717) to Samuel F. B. Morse and later.

These are a few of the New York Historical Society's distinctions; there may be many others. One, certainly, is that of being the second oldest organization of its sort in the United States, founded in 1804. It was 66 years later that the Metropolitan Museum of Art was established, so the society's first purpose—to preserve and collect whatever related to the history of the United States, and New York in particular—was for two generations liberally construed. Thus the society accepted the Bryan collection of twelfth to seventeenth century art in 1867 and a large group of Egyptian antiquities in 1860, as it then was the institution best suited to preserve and publicly display them. In this manner it received through its early decades classes of material somewhat outside the strict field of history and included in a measure fine arts and archæology.

Pertaining to New York's History

It is within the scope of its major purpose that their galleries take the strongest hold on our attention, in particular those objects of many sorts that are associated with the city of its location. In the picturesque story of the first 200 years, the earliest 50, which saw the control of the Dutch, have aspects of peculiar zest and color. These have abundant reminders in various things within these walls. There is a view of the settlement that was drawn in 1650 and another 11 years later when Wall Street marked the north bounds of the community. The numerous portraits of two generations later remind us that Dutch families remained the substantial portion of the colony although the English did control it. The mere names are eloquent of this new world Amsterdam that so soon came to bear the name of the brother of Charles II—the Duke of York. There is the likeness of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, born Van Brugh; of Mrs. Rip Van Dam, born Vanderspiegle; of Mrs. Rynders, born Van Cortlandt; of Mrs. Van Alstyne, born Van Alen, painted by Pieter Vanderlyn.

A few years later the names of eighteenth-century American painters begin to appear, until the whole list of the most esteemed has been completed. Copley, Stuart, West, Sully, the Peales, Trumbull, Morse, are some of the names that follow, by the space of 100 years or so, Gerret Duyckinck, Jacobus Gerritsen Strycker, Pieter Vanderlyn and their contemporaries.

Mantels From British Headquarters

From the beginnings of the American Revolution New York City was the focal point for the strategy of the British campaigns. It was captured very early in the conflict and the beautiful mansion of the Beekman estate, far in the country at Fifty-first Street and First Avenue, became British headquarters. Long ago demolished, two mantels from this fine home are now set up in the galleries of the society. One of them is from the room in which Nathan Hale was condemned as a spy on Sept. 24, 1776. Precisely four years later André received in the same room his advices before leaving to meet Benedict Arnold.

With such close contact with the Revolutionary operations, it is fitting that here should be the desk which Washington used at his headquarters in the De Windt mansion at Tappan, N. Y., also the camp bed which was a portion of his equipment. These articles impress one with a peculiar sense of intimacy with the events of the time, impressions that are all the stronger for the presence of objects which are associated with the British leader as well as the American.

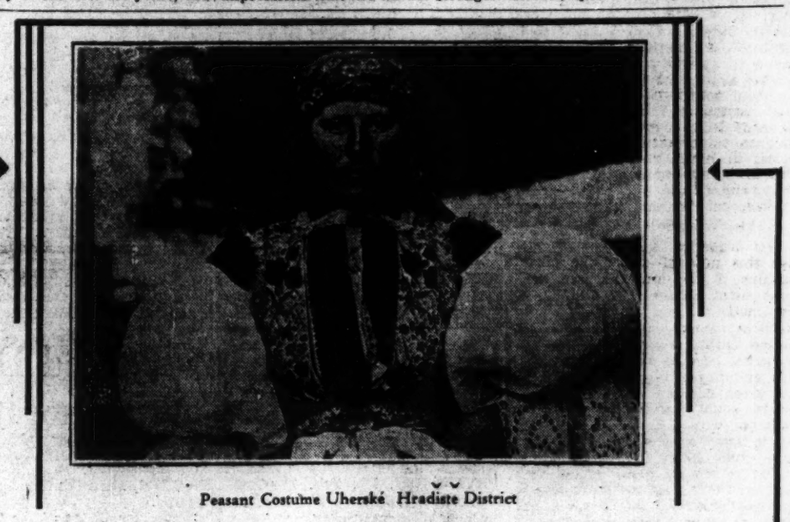
Another high light of local as well as national events is that of the meeting of the first United States Congress in 1789. This was in the Federal Hall, at Wall and Nassau Streets, which was furnished newly for its purpose of housing the representatives of the new states. Here are tables, chairs and a section of the desks provided for members, for on the following year Philadelphia became the seat of government. The distinction of presence at the inauguration of the new nation's first President goes with this mahogany furniture of late Sheraton character, and it seems proper indeed that it should remain within the city.

Other reminders of this period of conflict are the Beekman family coach built in 1770; the pedestal and the remaining portions of a leaden statue of King George III. In ironical disrespect, the colonials converted much of it into bullets. There is also the dismembered marble statue of William Pitt, which also stood in the old city. This was not the subject of the Colonists' wrath, but of the British soldiers', who resented his friendliness to the Americans. So the King and his Prime Minister were both dishonored, and by parties which opposed each other.

The pursuits of peace have prominence here, for New York's famous cabinetmaker, Duncan Phyfe, is honored in a manner different from that noticed at the Metropolitan Museum. There his chairs, tables, and sofas are given conspicuous location that all may appreciate his skill as a workman and his tastes as a designer. None of his furniture is here, but even more personal and appealing seems the tool chest which he used, filled as it is with an orderly arrays of the bits, chisels, gouges, planes, saws, carving tools, and others actually used by him.

The De Peyster Room contains a variety of things associated with one of New York's oldest families—silver, china, furniture, portraits, jewelry. Colonial household utensils are shown in a basement section. There is much of the Schuyler family silver dating from 1733 to 1804, and a still earlier cup with cover, about 14 inches high. It was presented to Col. Peter Schuyler by Queen Anne in 1710, when, commissioned by the provisional government, he visited England with five Mohawk sachems.

The New York Historical Society's building is at 170 Central Park West, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, open week days from 10 to 5.



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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

For the Woman Who Dwells By Herself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

EVEN if confined to one room, the business woman's living quarters can and should express her tastes and meet her needs. She should have a place of charm and comfort where she can relax and be happy, instead of a place she wishes to get away from at every opportunity.

To furnish entirely a room just as she should like to have it is usually out of the question. As a rule, the business woman lives in a small furnished apartment or a "room with bath." Owning all the furnishings entails original expense as well as upkeep and becomes a problem if one moves from one place to another.

However, by accepting the bare necessities which are provided, such as bed, a dresser or dressing table, a desk and one or two chairs, then adding but a few inexpensive essentials, the average woman can rearrange and adapt as she likes.

Take, for example, a medium sized room and bath on the north of a hotel or private home. The walls here should be painted in a parchment shade or, if papered, the background should be light-reflecting and the design unobtrusive. We assume that the room contains a single bed or couch, a dresser, a small secretary, a rug, a straight backed chair, and a comfortable armchair. There is one large window on the north, and two doors, one leading into the bathroom and closet and the other opening into the hall.

Making a Fresh Start

The first logical step would be to move every piece of furniture from its probably ill-fitting place into the middle of the room. The second, to take down all the pictures from the walls. The third, to sit in the armchair and study the room.

It is important to remember that this one room automatically becomes more than a bedroom. It is a room to be lived in by the business woman who must spend a certain portion of sixteen hours there. Therefore, it should express her personality in a tailored way, and not the frilly, boudoir style of the woman of leisure. Too, the color scheme should be restful and pleasant, with nothing startling or bizarre. Careful arrangement of the furniture is essential, each piece having its specific use.

What shall be the point of interest about which the composition of this particular room shall be planned? Since light and air must play an important part, it seems logical to begin with the window. The draperies should be colorful, lively, and at the same time must not keep out the light and air.

The Window Treatment

Over-draperies are necessary to give this note of color; the glass curtains, if they must be used, become silent partners. A clear yellow, made tailored but full, is an excellent choice for the latter. Glazed chintz is practical for the draperies, because it tends to shed dust and is simply cleaned. A soft, blue-green background in a figured chintz would harmonize with the walls and with the rug which, let us say, is light taupe with a border of deep plum color. These draperies should be simply hung, pulled far back on the rod to let in as much light as possible; they may also serve as blinds when drawn together in the evening.

The secretary, we assume, will fit into the space at the right of the window. Its upper section may hold interesting books, perhaps some nice china or knickknacks which will lend their note of cheer. The central section holds writing appurtenances and ample drawer space is below. The side chair is with it.

A good place for the armchair is at the left of the window, its slip cover blending with the draperies. A yellow, small-figured chintz, or the matching material of the bedspread, may be chosen.

For the bed cover, non-crushable material such as monk's cloth or the new homespun weaves is entirely practicable. These will not leave telltale wrinkles from the weight of a tired body relaxing. A boxed spread of a soft tan or yellow might be trimmed with bands of blue-green and plum. Simple contrasting pillows will lend notes of both comfort and harmony.

Consider Well the Lamps

The importance of lamps is great. As a rule, the only sources of light are the ceiling chandelier, or at the bedside. In the composition of this room, pottery bowls in turquoise, green, or reddish orange are excellent. On the dresser there should be two tall matching lamps, preferably of metal; a small lamp is needed at the secretary, one which may find its place on a table or bookcase at other times; an adjustable floor lamp is desirable by the armchair and for the bedside table, one of the correct height for reading in bed. Parchment shades fit into this type of room better than silk ones, although some of the new tailored taffeta ones may do. A room without humor lacks something very dear. It is well to try to get this in designs for the shades—and one must, of course, remember to select light colored, thin, translucent ones.

A small, drop-leaf end table, or a nest of glass-topped tables, drawn up beside the armchair and the floor lamp will tend to invite an evening with one's books. A bedside table should also have space for the books which a business woman wants close to her hand. If there is any convenient space left near the armchair, it may be filled with a small bookcase or a radio.

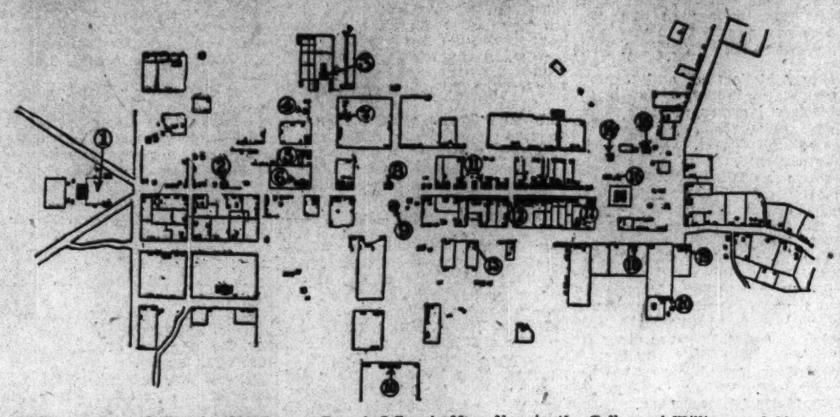
Select Accessories With Care

Seemingly unimportant details can destroy the harmony of the room; so, just as we choose a dresser scarf to blend with the spread or the curtains, we paint or purchase a wastebasket that belongs. One in plum color trimmed with yellow and blue-green is less noticeable than lighter tones would be. Flower bowls bring a note of color and contrast if wisely used. Wall hangings and pictures assist greatly in adding interest to the whole room. The former are practical in idea because so much space may be covered at small cost. A real pattern, not just flowers or a brocade, should be selected. A hanging placed behind the armchair will give other side of the window. If pictures are chosen, wood cuts or etchings are desirable. A hanging bookshelf in brilliant color may also be used. Care must be taken not to litter up the room with odds and ends that have no definite part in the scheme or do not add to the actual comfort.

The bathroom must not be forgotten. Here the curtains, the towels and accessories, should blend and tie in with the composition of the main room.

V. S. N.

The spacious scale of the plan of Williamsburg may be judged from this view of the comparatively small section known as Palace Green, as it appeared before reconstruction work was begun. It shows the portion of the plan of 1736, here reproduced, which is numbered 3 to 7, a bit of Bruton Parish Church (No. 6) appearing at the extreme left. Next is the Wythe house (No. 5) and, beyond, the Dinwiddie house (No. 4). In the center and most distant is a modern school building, on the site of the Governor's palace, which has now been rebuilt. At the right, among the trees, stands Audrey's house, another eighteenth-century home. Two modern homes at the right complete the picture



Williamsburg as It Was in 1736. From a French Officer's Map, Now in the College of William and Mary. The Following Buildings Shown on It Are Now Standing. From 1 to 16 Is Nearly One Mile:

1 College Hall, designed by Sir Christopher Wren; 2 Blair House; 3 the Governor's Palace (now rebuilt); 4 Dinwiddie House; 5 Wythe House; 6 Bruton Parish Church; 7 Audrey's House; 8 Courthouse; 9 Powder Horn; 10 Tazewell Hall; 11 Paradise House; 12 Barlow House; 13 Montague House; 14 Prison; 15 Garrett House; 16 the Clerk's House (the large building just below the number 16 is the Capitol, now rebuilt on the old foundation; 17 Galt House; 18 Peyton Randolph House; 19 Waller House 20 Bassett Hall.

America's Greatest Restoration

Boston

ABOUT 150 photographs, so large that they fill the four walls of the ground floor exhibition room, are shown at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, free, for the week ending Feb. 18. They make clear the admirable character and astonishing extent of the project of reconstructing the colonial city of Williamsburg, Va., as it has been going on for about five years, conceived by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin and financed by the generosity of John D. Rockfeller Jr.

These large and excellent photographs, hung with pleasing effect on background of harmonious tone, tell the story of changes that have returned their former dignity to houses and public buildings that had been destructively modernized during more than 200 years. They show late homes and shops on the site of the Raleigh Tavern; its foundations as revealed by excavations made after clearing the site; the completed replica, with views of the furnished interior and of the famed Apollo ballroom. So appeared this center of Virginia's royal official and aristocratic social life, when Washington was there as a young officer, for Raleigh Tavern was the colonial capital's fashionable place of assembly.

The first building of the College of William and Mary, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and begun in 1694, suffered fires that left outer walls which allowed rebuilding in 1705, 1859 and '69, but the original lines were not exactly followed. Research in England by the Williamsburg staff brought to light in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a print of the early 1700s that showed not only College Hall, but the Capitol and the Governor's Palace.

A copy of this engraving is included in the present exhibit. With this priceless discovery came assurance of accuracy in restoring destroyed portions of the Wren Building, which is now completed.

Of still greater importance was this astonishing discovery in reproducing the seat of the House of Burgesses, which corresponded to our state capitols, and the mansion of the Royal Governor, then called the Palace. The foundations of both were excavated, plans were developed for structures that harmonized with the prints and with the uncovered masonry, and now the nearly completed buildings may be seen in numerous photographs among those hung in this display.

There is an aerial view of the present city, dramatically placed beside a plan drawn in 1786 by a French officer on the staff of Lafayette. Hundreds of objects that have been saved as the excavated earth is sifted are pictured. A large contour map shows the surrounding land and streams for many miles and makes vividly clear the nature of the country where the English first struggled tragically in the New World, at near-bby Jamestown. Their later permanence and prosperity came in areas also near by, for it was along the York and James Rivers that many of the lordly estates of Tidewater Virginia came to be established. Williamsburg, first called Middle Plantation, is on the midheight of a narrow peninsula that separates the two streams.

Strangely indeed has this tiny city been preserved, the only one in America which still retains its general plan as laid out by royal command in the seventeenth century. The oldest cities of the North grew rapidly because of their favorable locations, losing their original character. Williamsburg, meanwhile, several miles from tidewater became a stagnant community, with the College of William and Mary, its chief support. Slowly the fine old homes were following its public buildings and disappearing.

Now nearly all the old section has been acquired for this extensive public benefit, the actual work of which has been going on for five years. In this exhibition at the headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities all who desire may through a picture story, learn fully of the place itself and the remarkable accomplishments which have taken place there.

C. G. B.

From the Century of Shakespeare

By "COLLECTOR"

London

THE reign of Queen Elizabeth, which lasted from 1558 to 1603, is often described as "the great age." It was an era not only of the increased influence of the Renaissance, of fine craftsmen and ripe scholarship, but of epoch-making sea voyages and packed with eventful history and famous figures.

All these things and others were reflected in the wonderful treasures shown at the "Reign of Queen Elizabeth" Exhibition, held in aid of the Y. W. C. A. It opened on Jan. 26 at 23 Grosvenor Place, which, with the adjoining house, was lent for the occasion by the Duke of Westminster.

The 500 or more historical antiques exhibited were valued at around £200,000 but actually most of them were priceless and irreplaceable. Where, for example, would it be possible to find a duplicate of Sir Francis Drake's famous marine astrolabe; of the astonishing Elizabethan four-poster bed with its rich carving and gay painting in colors; of the gallery of contemporary portraits; of the sheaves of historic documents, the host of personal relics the galaxy of exquisite miniatures by Nicholas Hilliard and others?

Authenticity of Period Undoubted

Not the least valuable feature of the display was the assurance that every item shown had been judged and authenticated by leading authorities and by owners of historic houses before being accepted by the committee. Famous families all over England, from that of the King downward, had lent their jealously guarded treasures for the display.

The scene of the exhibition overlooks the back garden of Buckingham Palace. The first room entered shows Elizabethan armor, furniture and pictures; the adjoining double room on the ground floor being given up to matchless Tudor silver, needlework and costume. The passage and back room display principally furniture, music, pictures of Sir Philip Sidney and his family, and of Queen Elizabeth dancing—a fascinating study.

One of the double drawing-rooms on the first floor is devoted to Elizabeth, her suitors, courtiers and ministers; the other to her rival, Mary Queen of Scots, and the Navy. The spaces on the second floor are surrendered to the fascinating lighter needlework, ecclesiastical documents, autographs, diaries and literary and historical works printed in this era.

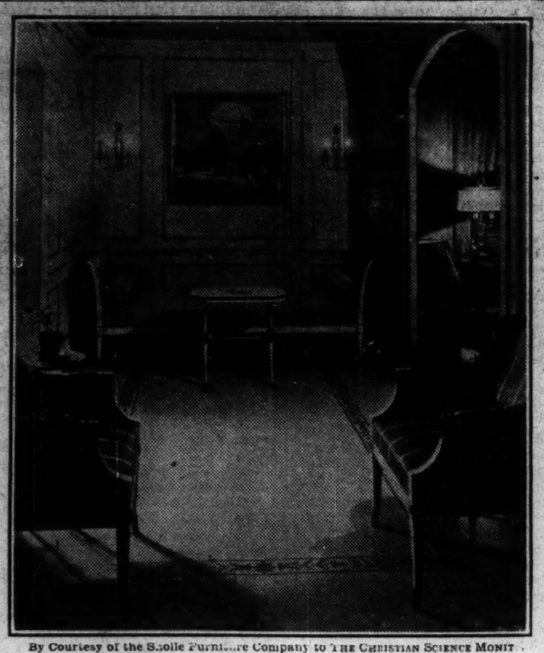
Important Jewels and Silver

The cameo portrait jewel which Mary Queen of Scots gave to the Duke of Norfolk, and which has been lent by the Duke of Portland, is sure to attract attention. Loans of silver include the Osterley crystal cup of Holbien design; a silver-gilt coconut cup lent by Lord Ducie; the Lynde Cup of the Grocers' Company; two extremely rare and delightful small-waisted, lidded tankards of silver, plated with gold.

Lord Galloway has lent his celebrated mazer. Perhaps the finest of all examples of English armor of the period is the Greenwich suit lent by the Honourable Artillery Company. The miscellaneous metalwork also includes the skull-watch of Mary Queen of Scots and the cylindrical watch of Elizabeth. A clock of the period, with eight chimes, is another feature of the exhibition. Drake's astrolabe has come from Greenwich Hospital, and a fascinating scale-model of a seventeenth galleon from the Science Museum.

Worcester College, Oxford, has loaned first editions of Elizabethan plays. A fine series of autographs from various sources include many of Elizabeth herself, while among her royal correspondents are Charles IX, Catherine de' Medici, Henri III, Mary Queen of Scots, and James. Leicester, Burghley, Nicholas Bacon, Essex, Sir Richard Grenville and others of her Court are equally well represented among the signatures. Then there is a magnificent folio on vellum containing Elizabeth's household accounts as a princess, each page signed by her.

The exhibition will remain open until March.



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Persian Buildings Photographed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AFTER a three-months exploration journey in Persia, Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, chairman of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology, has just returned to Paris with a collection of most interesting photographs of Islamic architectural items. Mr. Pope, who is also honorary artistic councilor of the Persian Government, started his important researches in that country in 1929.

Despite considerable difficulties, he has been able this time to take photographs which have great importance from both architectural and historical points of view. A few years ago all religious buildings in Persia were still closed to foreigners and Mr. Pope is the first one who, with the permission and help of local authorities, has been able to photograph all these buildings. As five were destroyed by an earthquake last year, one realizes how important it is that photographic records of them should be kept.

The most important artistic discoveries were made at the mosque of Tari Kaneh (House of God) at Damghan, where Dr. Erich Schmidt, in the course of recent excavations, found remains dating back to 4000 years B. C. Tari Kaneh is supposed to be the oldest mosque ever found in Persia and was built during the eighth century. It is particularly remarkable for its vaults and pointed arches.

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The Editor's Puzzle

55

~~For a good many years~~ Fred ~~has~~ considered ~~to be~~ one of the best students at Wesleyan, and on completing the course, at last four years ~~was made the recipient of~~ received many honors. It was hard for him to be oblivious to this when he was unanimously voted the best student ~~by all~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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6' Old Pine Sawbuck Table. Formerly $27.00. Now $16.75

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Spool Bed, maple finish, 4/6 and 3/3. Formerly $21.50. Now $13.50

Four-Post Bed, all hard wood, maple finish. Formerly $20.75. Now $13.75

Five-Drawer High Chest, all hard wood, maple finish. Formerly $24.50. Now $15.75

Three-Drawer All Maple Chest, very finest construction, dustproof bottoms, centre drawer guide, very high grade piece. Formerly $65.00. Now $29.75

Three-Piece Solid Maple Chamber Suite, consisting of: Chest of drawers, with mirror, high chest and bed. Formerly $54.00. Now $39.50

Three-Piece Solid Maple Chamber Suite, consisting of: Chest of drawers, mirror, high chest, bed, all solid maple, pegged tops. Formerly $75.00. Now $58.50

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STARS TO MEET IN B. A. A. GAMES

Unicorn Club Holds Its 44th Annual Meet in Boston Garden

Nine individual and 12 team events make up the program arranged by William F. Garcelon, chairman of the athletic committee, and Thomas J. Kanaly, athletic director, for the forty-fourth annual invitation indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association which will take place tonight in the Boston Garden. These games have always ranked among the very best indoor meets held, and this year's program will furnish the highest type of competition, and, with most of the leading club and college athletes of the eastern part of the United States competing, it is difficult to pick out the event which will furnish the most interest and excitement.

There is not an event on the program which has not at least one athlete who can come close to its present world's record and it will not be at all surprising if at least one new world's mark is established before the final winner is determined. Several athletes who sported Uncle Sam's shield in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last summer will be seen in action and much interest will be taken in the running of William A. Carr on the University of Pennsylvania relay team, as he is the man who defeated Ben B. Eastman of Stanford University in the 400-meter dash in the Olympic Games and hung up a new world's record of 46.2s. for the event.

The individual events will be the 50-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, Hunter mile, Williams two-mile run, running high jump, pole vault and 1500-meter New England A. A. A. U. championship walk. There will also be 12 relay races with the Harvard-Yale, Pennsylvania-New York University, Phillips Exeter Academy-Phillips Andover Academy, intercollegiate freshman one-mile and intercollegiate two-mile varsity relays attracting the most interest and promising to furnish the keenest of competition. One of the interesting features of this part of the program will be the presence at this meet of the Harvard quartet which won the first of these Harvard-Yale races 41 years ago. The members were Capt. Norman W. Bingham, Sherburn M. Merrill, Charles Brewer and William F. Garcelon.

Five of last year's individual winners will be on hand to try to defend their trophies. They are George H. Bullwinkle of the New York A. C., who won the 1000-yard run last year; Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University, in the Williams two-mile run which was changed to 5000 meters last year; Leo Lermond of the New York A. C., in the Hunter mile; George B. Spitz Jr., New York University, winner of the running high jump, and Henry L. Clark of the West End K. of C., winner of the 1500-meter walk. In addition Keith S. Brown, one of the three vaulters who tied for first last year, will also be on hand and, judging from his vaulting in the Millrose A. C. games last week-end, he is likely to establish a new record for the event.

The games are being held in the Boston Garden for the first time this year and this will give the competitors more room for action and the spectators a better chance to view the various events. These games have always been very popular and it is certain that there will be a large attendance.

Rangers, Oaks Tie In Coast Playoff

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
San Francisco.	1	0	1	10	8	.500
Oakland	1	0	1	8	10	.500

RESULT FEB. 8

San Francisco 5, Oakland 2.

RESULT FEB. 9

Oakland 6, San Francisco 5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 11—Lloyd Cook's San Francisco Rangers took the lead in the California Hockey League playoff series Feb. 8 at their home ice, defeating Oakland in the opening match 5 to 2. Sharp, clean hockey entertained a fine house, with a tied score going into the third period, 1 to 1, Jake Bond counting for the home team after Walker had passed to Mullins for the Oaks. Then the Rangers displayed splendid combination for 4 goals, Vokes two, Jake Bond and Lorne Cummings one each.

Feb. 9 at Oakland another full house greeted the same teams, but this time Jack Walker led his Oaks to a 6-to-5 victory. They scored the only three goals in the opening period, Anderson, Johnson and Mullins. Johnson and Harper added goals for the Oaks in the second session and Frank Nichols won the game in the third. Evans and Don Cummings each scored twice for 'Frisco and Gordon Teel once.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	19	5	8	88	50	43
London	17	7	8	68	49	41
Syracuse	17	5	9	92	73	39
Windsor	11	5	15	60	75	27
Detroit	9	2	20	51	73	20
Cleveland	7	4	20	66	105	18

RESULT FEB. 10

London 2, Windsor 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 11—London Tecumsehs defeated Windsor Bull Dogs here last night, 2 to 1, in a dull International Hockey League game. It put the Tecumsehs within two points of the league-leading Buffalo Bisons. Harold Hicks and Mervyn Gregg scored for London.

YORK POLO CLUB TEAM WINS

TORONTO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The York Polo Club's indoor team scored a 23-to-16 victory over the Parmington Valley Club of Hartford, Conn., last night. Rupert Bain and Bill Miles banged in 12 goals in the first three chukkers while holding their opponents to five. Barclay Robinson was high scorer for the visitors with eight goals.

ADAMS RESIGNS FROM BOARD

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, has submitted his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League to its president, Frank Calder. He also announced that no successor to him would be announced at this time.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

New York 37, Fordham 34.
Rutgers 44, C. C. N. Y. 27.
Wesleyan 42, Bowdoin 35.
Yale 42, Dartmouth 19.

Australia Makes 340 Runs in First

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 11 (AP)—After dismissing Australia for a first-innings total of 340, England, today, went to the wickets for their first innings in the fourth test cricket match and scored 99 runs without loss of a wicket when stumps were pulled for the day. At the opening of the play Australia had 251 runs and 7 wickets yet in hand, but their batsmen then fell down badly before the superlative English bowling and the last 7 wickets fell for only 89 runs.

Don Bradman, who was at the wickets with 71, not out, lost his wicket to Harold Larwood, whose "body line" bowling has brought heated protest from Australia, after only three overs and with his score at 76. With the fall of Bradman the Australian attack fell apart.

Capt. Douglas Jardine and Herbert Sutcliffe, veteran Yorkshire bat, went in for England and batted confidently against the weak Aussie bowling until they had amassed 99 runs. Play will be resumed Monday.

AUSTRALIA—First Innings	Runs
W. M. Woodful, b Mitchell	67
V. Y. Richardson, c Ames; b Hammond	83
Don Bradman, b Larwood	76
S. McCabe, c Jardine; b Allen	30
J. H. Fonsford, b Larwood	19
L. S. Darling, c Ames; b Allen	17
Bromley, c Verity; b Larwood	26
Love, lbw Mitchell	5
T. Wall (not out)	6
W. J. O'Reilly, c Hammond; b Larwood	6
H. Ironmonger, stpd. Ames; b Hammond	6
Extras	7
First innings total	340

Fall of wickets: 1 for 133, 2 for 200, 3 for 233, 4 for 264, 5 for 267, 6 for 292, 7 for 315, 8 for 317, 9 for 329.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	O.	R.	W.
H. Larwood	31	7		101	4
G. O. Allen	24	4		83	2
W. R. Hammond	23	5		61	2
T. B. Mitchell	16	5		40	2
H. Verity	27	12		39	0

ENGLAND—First Innings

	Runs
D. R. Jardine (not out)	51
Herbert Sutcliffe (not out)	41
Extras	7
Total for no wickets	99

C. C. N. Y. IS EASY FOR RUTGERS SWIMMERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — The Rutgers College team swept both ends of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet with College of the City of New York, yesterday evening at the losers' pool, winning the swimming event by a score of 44 to 27, and then overwhelming the locals for their first victory of the season in water polo, 33 to 17.

Norman M. Kramer '33, with victories in the 100 and the 220, in addition to acting as anchor in the relay, was the outstanding star in the swimming victory, while Walter Spence '34, won the 440 and played well in the water polo contest.

But the chief sensation was furnished by Lester Kaplan '34 of the home team, when he established a new pool record in the 200-yard breaststroke, of 2m. 38.4s. to win from Harold C. White, '35, the Rutgers star.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers; W. D. Telfair '35, Rutgers, second; Jesse Ratner '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—25.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; George Sheinberg, C. C. N. Y., second; Jesse Ratner '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—56.4s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; George Sheinberg, C. C. N. Y., second; Martin Rubin '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 28.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; Nathan Snow '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—5m. 22.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eli Crystal, C. C. N. Y.; James Keating C. C. N. Y., second; W. D. Telfair '35, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 2.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y.; H. C. White '35, Rutgers, second; Gerald Graze '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 38.4s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers, 73.9 points; Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., second, 69.14 points; A. W. Heinzemann '35, Rutgers, third, 59.88 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, W. D. Telfair '35, T. F. Brick '34, N. M. Kramer '33); C. C. N. Y., second. Time—3m. 53s.

STRONG FINISH IS STAGED BY TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 11—Toronto University staged a strong finish last night to defeat Queen's University by 26 to 22, in a Canadian senior basketball game and as a result took sole possession of second place in the standing. The game was close all the way, but the visitors led most of the time because of their successful shots from the center of the floor. The winners forged ahead a couple of times, but Queen's soon regained the lead. At half time the visitors were in front by 10 to 9. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Allison, lf		rg, Bews
Collins, rf		lg, McLaughlin
Caplan, c		c, Newman
Sniderman, lg		rf, Hallett
Wood, rg		lf, Rooke

Score—Toronto 26, Queen's 22. Goals from floor—Sniderman 3, Allison 2, Wood 2, Gold 2, Collins for Toronto; McLaughlin 4, Rooke 2, Hallett, Newman, McMahon for Queen's. Goals from foul—Sniderman 3, Allison, Wood, Gold for Toronto; McLaughlin 2, Rooke, Newman for Queen's. Substitutes—Gold and Wagman for Toronto; McMahon for Queen's. Referee—Paul Miller.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Beloit 33, Coe 22.
Carleton 58 Cornell C. 10.
Carroll 32, Lake Forest 18.
Central Oklahoma 46, Oklahoma City 33.
Chattanooga 35, Howard 31.
Colgate 39, Oberlin 31.
College of Emporia 48, Wichita 46.
Colorado 35, Colorado Aggies 20.
Colorado T. 43, Denver 26.
De Paul 41, Grinnell 13.
Doane 30, York 18.
Drake 30, Iowa State 27.
Erskine 56, Citadel 24.
Furman 27, Clemson 26.
Guilford 45, Appalachian 42.
Idaho 38, Oregon 32.
Illinois Normal 30, Eureka 14.
Illinois Wesleyan 28, Loyola 21.
Iowa State T. 26, Simpson 22.
Iowa Wesleyan 39, Iowa Central 19.
John Carroll 38, Baldwin Wallace 20.
Kansas Wesleyan 37, Hastings 25.
La Crosse T. 31, River Falls 25.
Mankato T. 39, Winona 37.
Marietta 42, Capital 28.
Mercer 41, Stetson 33.
Millikan 48, Louisiana Normal 44.
Mississippi State 40, Mississippi 36.
Montclair T. 32, Muskingum 23.
Mount Union 29, Akron 19.
North Central 28, Millikin 24.
North Dakota 33, South Dakota 29.
Ohio Northern 33, Muskingum 23.
Oshkosh 27, Milwaukee T. 24.
Peru T. 41, Chadron 30.
Ripon 40, St. Norbert 33.
Rockhurst 34, Haskell 28.
St. Ambrose 24, Penn 20.
St. Cloud 50, Itasca 18.
St. John's 42, Long Island 31.
St. Michael's 46, Lowell T. S. 30.
South Carolina 49, N. C. State 25.
Southern California 36, Stanford 18.
Springfield 37, Vermont 13.
Stevens Point 48, Eau Claire 24.
Tarkio 36, St. Benedict's 23.
Tennessee P. I. 36, Murray 35.
Tulane 44, Louisiana State 31.
Tulsa 30, Drury 15.
Utah 46, Utah Aggies 37.
Vanderbilt 42, Florida 41.
Washburn 34, Baker 24.
Washington 31, Washington State 27.
Whitewater T. 35, Platteville 23.
Wisconsin 52, Findlay 23.
Wyoming 50, Colorado C. 39.

ALL-ENGLISH SQUASH FINAL

Susan Noel Meets Cicely Fenwick for the United States Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Feb. 11—For the first time in the six years that the United States women's squash racquets championship has been competed for, a player from another country is certain to win the title as the result of the semifinal round matches held on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club here yesterday.

The English touring group, seven strong came over to the United States recently and advanced two of its members to the final. Susan Noel, 20-year-old champion of England, put the last of the Americans, Ruth Hall of Merion, out of the tournament by 15—5, 12—15, 18—15, 15—5 scores and Cicely Fenwick, third seeded overseas player and champion of England in 1931, scored an upset when she defeated the Hon. Anne Lyton-Milbanke, second seeded player and 1931 South of England champion, in a close battle, scored at 18—17, 4—15, 15—12, 7—15, 15—12.

Miss Hall, second seeded United States player, made the mistake of trying to outdrive her opponent in the first game of their match. Miss Noel was able to handle this type of play so well with her low, flat drives, that the game was finished in about eight minutes. Changing her tactics in the second game by playing corner and drop shots, Miss Hall was able to hold her own, temporarily, winning with three points to spare. The third game was close and went to deuce, but with this game in hand, Miss Noel seemed to walk away with the fourth, losing only five points.

In the all-English semifinal, play was fast and furious for the greater part of the contest. Miss Fenwick appeared cool and confident, while the battle was raging. She got off to a good start in the opening game and outlasted a faster player in Miss Lytton-Milbanke, who won the second game by making full use of her long reach. Miss Fenwick, however, was biding her time and forged ahead in the third game, which she won at 15—12. The fourth game, went to Miss Lytton-Milbanke when she staged another rally, but Miss Fenwick, behind in the fifth game, made a number of brilliant shots to even the score at 11-all, and then took definite strides toward winning what was declared to be the best match of the tournament thus far. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Semifinal Round

Susan Noel, England, defeated Ruth Hall, United States, 15—5, 12—15, 18—15, 15—5.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, 18—17, 4—15, 15—12, 7—15, 15—12.

Dartmouth Leads Carnival Events

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11 (AP)—The flashing skates of John A. (Jack) Shea, 1932 Olympic champion, and the graceful poise of Capt. Lyman E. Wakefield Jr., in the figure skating, sent Dartmouth far into the lead here last night as the first three events in the winter sports meet of the twenty-third annual Dartmouth winter carnival were completed. At the conclusion of yesterday's program Dartmouth had scored 24 points, New Hampshire 6, and Williams 3.

Shea, winner in the 500- and 1500-meter events in the 1932 Olympic competition, captured both the 440-yard and the two-mile contests. It was his first Dartmouth carnival competition since 1931. Last year he was with the American Olympic team at this time.

Two years ago, he made his début here as a freshman to win both contests. Yesterday he completed the 440 with a good time of 37 1-5s, but a heavy wind, which cut down the speed of all the contestants down one side of the course, slowed his time in the two-mile contest to 6m. 41 4-5s. Lawrence Goldthwait, Dartmouth freshman, finished second to Shea in both events. Two New Hampshire skaters, R. F. Downes and J. A. Chase, finished third and fourth in both races, in a field which numbered less than a half score contestants.

Wakefield, the Dartmouth captain and thrice-crowned intercollegiate champion, continued his unbroken list of carnival meet triumphs by easily winning the figure skating. The real contest was for second, third and fourth places and F. M. Cresson Jr. of Williams, a newcomer to collegiate figure skating, I. L. Whitney and William Lincoln, both of Dartmouth, finished in that order.

An Intercollegiate Swimming Association record was broken and two pool marks were bettered as Yale upheld its leadership over its eastern tank rivals here yesterday by easily defeated Dartmouth, 52 to 19.

Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale, bettered two records made by E. J. Moles of Princeton two years ago when he won the 200-yard breaststroke event in 2m. 33s. Moles made the intercollegiate association record for that event in Philadelphia and also held the Dartmouth pool record.

Another Spaulding pool record was smashed when the Yale relay team, which included N. V. King '35S, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S and A. T. Hapke 3d '33, covered the 400 yards of water in 3m. 44 1-5s. The Green natators took only two of the first places from the Eli swimmers, R. W. Banfield '34, undefeated in the 50-yard event for two seasons, on his specialty, and W. D. Crouse, a Dartmouth sophomore, clinched the 100-yard freestyle race.

COX LEADS GASPARILLA OPEN

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox of Brooklyn, playing the Palma Ceia Golf Club course yesterday shot a record-tying 32—33—65, five strokes under par, to lead the field of 105 contestants after 18 holes of the 72-hole Gasparilla open golf tournament. A drizzel of rain cut of a heavy sky during the late afternoon aided Cox in holding the lead, as Willie Macfarlane, the Tuckahoe (N. Y.) veteran, slipped to 35 strokes coming home, after doing the first nine in 31, for a 66 total. Harry Cooper of Chicago tied Macfarlane for second place with duplicate rounds of 33—33—66.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston College 2, M. I. T. 1.
Mass. State 13, Colgate 3.
Middleburr 2, Williams 1.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 0.

Bayside Beaten At End of Series

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B STANDING—NEW YORK GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Bayside T. C.	8	1	40	23	.869
City A. C.	7	3	47	18	.778
Crescent A.-H. C.	7	3	41	22	.776
Squash Club	7	3	38	26	.776
Yale Club	6	3	35	28	.667
Columbia U C.	4	5	31	32	.444
New York A. C.	2	7	27	36	.222
Princeton Club	2	7	26	37	.222
Harvard Club	2	7	25	38	.223
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	8	5	58	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Bayside Tennis Club, the new Class B squash tennis New York group champions, failed to preserve their unbeaten record to the end of the series, with the Squash Club, playing on its home courts, winning the final-round match, 4 to 3, to take its place in the tie for second place. Bayside Club was two rounds ahead of all the others, however, and could not be overtaken.

The playoff match, in which the Bayside Club will encounter Short Hills Club, winner in the New Jersey group, will be played next Thursday at the New York Athletic Club.

City Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, by winning their final matches, are also in the tie for second place, only one round behind the leader. City Athletic Club swamped Columbia University Club on the latter's courts, 6 to 1, while Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club defeated Yale Club, previously in the tie also, on the New Moon courts, 5 to 2.

New York Athletic Club climbed into a tie with Harvard Club, by defeating it on the Winged Foot courts, 5 to 2, while the other winner was Princeton Club, which won the only match played, taking the other six by default, from Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. Louis B. Dailey was the winner over Walter O. Wyckoff, 15—9, 15—10. The summary:

SQUASH CLUB 4, BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 3

H. A. Haines, Squash, defeated W. P. Hoffman, 17—16, 15—13.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated Stanley Jones 18—16, 15—6.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated A. J. Quist, 15—12, 15—7.

W. A. Forrester, Squash, defeated George Abbott, 15—10, 15—9.

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated F. L. Giusti, 15—11, 18—16.

Carlos Lazo, Squash, defeated R. W. Blake, 15—10, 15—3.

J. M. Wiley, Bayside, defeated S. M. Morey, 15—10, 15—9.

CITY A. C. 6, COLUMBIA U. C. 1

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated S. L. Samuels, 15—12, 15—7.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated N. C. Willett, 10—15, 18—15, 9—16.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated H. G. Larson, 17—16, 15—6.

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated A. C. Post, 15—5, 15—6.

Carlton Block, City, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—13, 15—10.

A. P. Heineman, City, defeated Arthur Douglas, 15—5, 15—3.

C. B. Mergantime, City, won from T. V. Barber, by default.

CRESCENT A.-H. C. 5, YALE CLUB 2

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., 15—11, 15—4.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—10, 15—4.

R. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated Van Buren Talaferro, 7—15, 15—12, 18—13.

J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—9, 12—15, 15—13.

J. A. Schwarz, Crescent, defeated W. D. Cunningham, 15—10, 16—17, 15—7.

W. C. Hanley, Crescent, defeated Prescott Evarts, 12—15, 15—7, 15—5.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated D. J. Tobin, 15—10, 5—15, 15—7.

NEW YORK A. C. 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

R. W. Georgi, New York, won from R. C. Flack, by default.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated O. C. Stanton, 17—16, 14—17, 15—10.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated M. D. Grant, 5—15, 15—9, 18—17.

A. M. Thompson, New York, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 15—7, 15—2.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated Denning Miller, 15—7, 15—2.

P. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated P. R. Lawson, 1—15, 18—16, 17—14.

Walter Oertly, New York, defeated E. V. Otis, 12—15, 15—10, 15—2.

PRINCETON C. 7, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 0

L. B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, 15—9, 15—10.

C. H. Donner, N. H. Aronsohn, R. L. Rafalsky, R. D. Wood, F. H. Merrill, and M. C. Markham, all of Princeton Club, won by default.

W. E. Coyle, R. A. O'Neill, Howard Stearns, Leonard Shumway, S. W. Smith, and Sanford Treat, all of Fraternity, lost by default.

U. S. TENNIS TEAM IS AGAIN WINNER

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States tennis team today won its second straight contest from New Zealand players, winning five matches and losing one.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, defeated C. E. Malfroy, 10—8, 3—6, 6—3; in the feature singles match, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., won from S. Angas, 8—6, 6—0, and John W. Van Ryn defeated Alan Stedman, 6—3, 6—1. Keith Gledhill bowed to D. G. France, 7—5, 6—0 for the only American defeat.

In doubles Vines and Gledhill defeated Malfroy and France 4—6, 6—2, 6—3 and Allison and Van Ryn defeated Stedman and Angas 9—7, 6—8, 6—0.

MRS. HILL WINS ANOTHER TITLE

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., scored her second Metropolitan Miami golf victory for the 1933 season yesterday with a 5-and-4 defeat of Beatrice Gottlieb of New York in finals of the annual Bayshore La Gorce women's golf championship. Mrs. Hill last week won the Miami Biltmore C. C. women's championship. She was medalist in the tournament just completed. Miss Gottlieb having been runner-up in qualifying play.

PONZI WINS IN NINTH BLOCK

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia yesterday defeated E. Ralph Greenleaf, United States pocket billiard champion, 100 to 50, in the ninth block of their 1200-point match to further increase his lead in the series. Ponzi now has 900 points, Greenleaf 771 with only three more blocks to play. The Philadelphian had a high run of 74, the match only going three innings, and Greenleaf a high run of 50.

UTICA WINS MUNSON SHIELD

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (AP)—Utica Curling Club, Utica, N. Y., yesterday was successful in its annual Munson Shield match with Heather Club, Montreal, winning the two-rink event by a margin of 16 points. A. R. Hatfield's Utica rink won from W. R. Cushing, Heather, 19 to 5 and G. F. Murray, Utica, defeated J. McKee, Heather, 14 to 12. Heather won the event last year.

REX BEACH WINS FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Rex Beach defeated Arthur Somers Roche in the finals of the annual Artists and Writers Association golf tournament here yesterday. The score was 3 and 2. The association members held their annual banquet last night, awarded golf prizes and heard a number of addresses.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Indiana 61, Ohio State 43.
Notre Dame 68, Purdue 27.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Oklahoma A. & M. 18, Illinois 6.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO

Rutgers 33, C. C. N. Y. 17.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Norwich 14½, Boston F. B. 11½.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

Temple 28, Springfield 26.

TORONTO STARS LEADING TESTS

Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Gooderham Impress Critics in N. A. Figure Skating

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The Canadian entrants dominated the opening events yesterday in the women's school figures of the North American fancy skating championships, staged at the Ice Club, as Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., the chief hope of the United States, declined to compete, due to her work at Radcliffe College. Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel of Toronto, defending champion, and Mrs. Cecil Smith Gooderham, also of Toronto, closely contested the selected figures, with first one and then the other showing better, as the events developed. Suzanne Davis, Boston entry, though showing great improvement over last season, and the two New York candidates, Audrey Peppe, and Dr. Hulda E. Berger, made a good showing but the Canadians had the best of them.

The six figures, selected from the various groups, were a double three, a rocker, a counter, a double three change double three, a loop change loop, and a bracket change bracket.

The preliminary tryouts for the pairs and fours were staged late in the afternoon, with Mrs. Samuel and her brother, Montgomery Wilson, the present title holders, Maud Smith, younger sister of Mrs. Gooderham, and Jack Eastwood from Toronto, Grace Madden and J. Lester Madden, Boston, Katherine Lobdell and David Cruickshank, Ottawa, and Gertrude Meredith and Joseph K. Savage, New York contesting the pairs; while in the fours Mrs. Samuel and Wilson combined with Elizabeth Fisher and Hubert Sprott; opposed by a four from Ottawa, composed of Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Guy Owen and Melville Rogers; and by the first organized United States four, Mrs. T. Weld Blanchard, Suzanne Davis, Fred Parmenter and Richard Hapgood of Boston.

No results were announced in any case, pending the finals at Madison Square Garden this evening. Today will see Robin Lee, the 14-year-old sensation of St. Paul making his début, opposing Montgomery Wilson, J. Lester Madden, and others, in the men's school figures.

Mrs. Cheney Beats Virginia Van Wie

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States woman golf champion went down in defeat in a blustery wind yesterday, when Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., won the annual midwinter southern California title from Virginia Van Wie of DeLand, Fla., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Cheney, the former Mrs. Leona Pressler, once runnerup for the national title and formerly state and western champion, held a 5 up lead at the eighteen-hole mark, by virtue of a brilliant putting game.

Miss Van Wie was in unusually poor form. She was pushing her tee shots, slicing her approaches and cutting across her putts. The stiff wind didn't help matters for her, and, while her opponent was a bit irregular with her approaches, the uncanny putting kept her in front from the start.

Mrs. Cheney had 12 one-putt greens on the first 18 holes. Miss Van Wie, defending the title she won here a year ago from the Californian, rallied on the last nine holes to make a strong but insufficient finish against odds.

HOCKEY NOTES

ONE Jean Pusie is now the advertised sensation of the Western Canada Hockey League. Pusie jumped around from Canadiens to London to Providence to London to Philadelphia here in the East during the last two years, but could not make a place for himself. Naturally references in western Canada papers claiming that he should be in the major league are hard to swallow in the East. It is possible, however, that Pusie has found himself. He is playing defense for Vancouver at present.

Frank Patrick probably has sold more hockey players than any other individual in the game. He twice broke up the Pacific Coast League and sold all the stars to eastern clubs and, now that Vancouver is back in the pro game again, watch for Mr. Patrick.

Lester Patrick has never mentioned the matter in conversation; but it seems that he has only one set forward line. Where most systems today employ two to three forward lines, Patrick has but one, the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher. His other forwards have been alternated from position to position and from line to line until now Patrick can send several different combinations out that seemingly work one as well as the other.

Toronto Marlboros, strong Ontario Hockey Association junior amateur hockey team, alleged to be supported and fostered by the Toronto Maple Leafs management, have been eliminated from further junior championship play. Should a professional hockey team take a financial interest in an amateur team? It would certainly benefit the team, players and fans; but the amateur ruling is a strong factor. The Montreal A. A. A. Wheelers of 1930 won the Allan Cup and were aided throughout by Montreal Maroons, who have brought many of that team into pro hockey since.

WILLIAMS ENTERS FOUR MEN

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—College of William and Mary of Williamsburg, Va., and Williams College of Williamstown, Mass., are the first two to send in their entries for the intercollegiate indoor track and field championships in New York March 4. The Virginia college has entered J. Frank Bacon, 6 ft. 2¼in. highjumper, and Henry M. Little, all-round sophomore star, who probably will compete in the dash and running broad jump. He has done 23ft. 3½in. in the broad jump. Williams has entered four men, Stephen K. Urner in the high jump, Calvin W. Miller in the sprint, Andrew J. Berry Jr. in the shot put and Robert E. Lamberton Jr. Urner is the New England intercollegiate champion and Miller has done better than 10s. for the 100 yards. Both made the trip to the coast for the T. A. A. A. A. outdoor meet last summer.

REUTTER ENTERS SEMIFINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The semifinal brackets were completed yesterday in the United States veteran squash tennis championship at the Columbia University Club, when Robert H. Reutter of the home club defeated A. J. Cameron, who competes from the Shelton courts, in the last quarterfinal match, 15—8, 15—3. The semifinal round was put over until next Thursday, when Reutter will encounter the present champion, Frank A. Stevernan Jr. of the New York Athletic Club team, while Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, four times national champion, will essay to defeat R. Mason Kirkland of the Fraternity Club team, who was a member of the champion team of the New York Athletic Club two years ago.

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Feb. 11 (AP)—England defeated Ireland today by 17 to 7 in an international rugger match played before 60,000 spectators. At half time England led by 9 to 3.

Soviet Does All the Business There Is to Be Done in Russia

Only Country in the World Where Industry Is Completely Under the State—Lithuania Coöperates With Private Enterprises

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the sixth.*

Russia and Lithuania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where every industrial enterprise of any consequence is publicly owned and where the element of private profit is completely eliminated as an incentive to industrial production.

The few factories which were operated on a leasehold basis by foreign concessionaires or by Soviet private citizens in the first years after 1921 have practically all reverted to state ownership and operation.

The direction of Soviet industry today is divided between four commissariats. The Commissariat for Heavy Industry has charge, among others, of the mining, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and electrical industries. Those branches which minister more directly to the consumer—textile, leather, boot and shoe, furniture, etc.—are under the supervision of the Commissariat for Light Industry. Because of the importance of timber both for internal construction and for export a separate Timber Commissariat has been formed. The food industries are under the direction of the Commissariat for Supply.

These four commissariats have jurisdiction over all the major industrial enterprises of the country. A number of smaller factories are operated by municipalities, coöperatives and other public bodies.

Structure of Industry

The typical structure of a Soviet industry is as follows: The factories of a given region are grouped in a trust. The board of management of the trust appoints and removes the individual factory directors and generally possesses authority and responsibility for the operation of the factories which are under it.

All the trusts of a given industry, in turn, are usually grouped in a "union" or syndicate, which gives the trusts a general line of direction and carries out some centralized buying and selling operations on behalf of all the trusts. The syndicate, in its turn, is subordinated to the commissariat which has charge of the industry in question.

Every Soviet industry has an annual production program, which is part of the general national economic plan, adopted by the Government largely on the basis of the reports and recommendations submitted by the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, which collates and coördinates the data obtained regarding all branches of national economic life, including industry, agriculture, transportation, finance, etc.

Banking in Russia is just as much a state monopolistic function as is industry. Short-term credits are extended by the State Bank, while a special Bank of Long-term Credit exists for the purpose of crediting large-scale new industrial enterprises which require several years for completion and cannot be expected to repay their debts very quickly.

Banks Used as Whips

An attempt is made to utilize the banks as a sort of controlling agency over the industries. If a trust or a factory exceeds its allotted financial appropriation or falls below schedule in quantity or quality of output, the bank is supposed to exercise a sort of punitive control by cutting off the supply of credit.

Although individual incentives, such as differential wage scales, piecework methods of payment, premiums and bonuses are liberally applied in the lower ranks of Soviet industry, the element of private profit is excluded, so far as the heads of the trusts and factories are concerned. They may, of course, receive praise and decoration for good work, while the penalty for bad work may be dismissal or, in very flagrant cases, even arrest and imprisonment.

Partly, perhaps, because of the failure of the new Socialist incentives as yet to replace fully the old private profit incentive, partly because of the comparative inexperience of the administrators of the state industries, partly because Soviet industry, in its drive for quantity, almost inevitably sacrifices quality, it cannot be said that the Soviet state industries, as a general rule, are up to American or west European standards of efficiency. One does not need to go to hostile sources for proof of this statement; it is a rare day when the Soviet press does not contain blistering exposures of the failures of some factory or branch of industry.

System Thought Permanent

But, whatever may be the present failures and shortcomings of state operation of industry in Russia, the system has unmistakably come to stay. The measures of state control which were generated by the crisis may conceivably be relaxed or abolished as the situation eases in some countries.

But, whatever concessions the Soviet régime may choose to make to private initiative in other fields, state ownership of the industries, transportation, banking and natural resources of the country are the veritable economic foundation of Sovietism. There is no present likelihood that this foundation will be tampered with.

Agriculture, like industry, has come under state control in the Soviet Union, although the state has not as yet found it practicable to take over the operation of the farms as directly and completely as it has taken over the factories, the mines and the railroads. The three main producers in the agricultural field at the present time are state farms, collective farms, and individual peasants.

The Soviet state farms occupy an area of almost 30,000,000 acres. They are, as a general rule, large units of land, better equipped than the collective farms or the individual peasants with tractors, harvesting combines and other large machines Some of these farms raise such crops as grain; cotton and sugar beets; others are devoted to cattle and poultry.

**Farms

EDUCATIONAL

Freshmen Enter Next Week

'Save-a-Year' Plan of University of Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

GOING out to meet better times halfway, the municipal University of Cincinnati is this month offering to admit freshman who were delayed by the depression under a new "Save-a-Year" plan which will enable them to make up for lost time and graduate with the class that entered last September.

"Many high school graduates who intended to enter the university in September, 1931 and again in September, 1932, were prevented from doing so by financial conditions," says the announcement. "Now that economic signs point to a definite revival in industry and business, it has seemed wise to the University of Cincinnati to provide a plan by which the loss of a year to such students may be prevented. This plan will salvage a year in the lives of our young people who take advantage of it."

Feb. 13 to Aug. 1

Until now, the university has admitted only one class a year. The new plan, designed for the emergency, is drawn up to enable students entering on Feb. 13 to finish their first semester's work about June 1 and then to cover the second semester's course during the months of June and July. This "catching up" program is calculated to bring them to the point where they will be prepared to begin their Sophomore year in September with regular classes, the university authorities state. The actual length of the "Save-a-Year" terms are but little less than the normal year's semesters, the difference being made up by holding an extra class a week in certain subjects.

"Save-a-Year" students will, of course, have shortened vacations. For them there will not be the customary Thanksgiving, Christmas, between semester and summer holidays, but there will be a "breathing spell" in August before the fall term starts. "The student will be a little hurried, but he may even benefit by that," one instructor commented.

The persons who will put in more actual hours of work are the instructors, but faculty members appear glad to take on the extra period. "We think the plan a good one, a kind of contribution to the rehabilitation spirit," one member explained. "We are not complaining about the extra load. Every effort has been made to distribute it as justly as possible and the burden ought not be too great.

"We feel that the opportunity offered at this time to students who might otherwise lack the courage to start to college will pay us for the additional teaching hours."

The Press Coöperates

Newspapers have given hearty coöperation in spreading information about the plan, said Prof. W. S. Wabnitz of the School of Applied Arts, who has been in charge of publicity. "They feel that it will encourage many young people to come to college who have been doing nothing during the present period of stringency," Professor Wabnitz said in an interview. "They think these young people will come out of college ready to move on as soon as renewed activity in business and industry points the way to new positions.

"I think the outstanding feature of the whole plan is the hearty way in which it has been received and publicized by the schools and newspapers, and the feeling of 'better times coming' that seems to surround it. And I do not think that it holds forth false hopes to the young people."

The largest registration is expected in the College of Engineering and Comerce and the School of Applied Arts, although the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Household Administration are sharing in the plan. The famous coöperative system of the university, which requires students to alternate a month of classroom and laboratory work with a month in practical industry, is only slightly affected by the Save-a-Year program. Freshmen under the plan will not go into jobs but will postpone their coöperative work until their second year, when they will proceed as usual.

"We Must Plan"

The thinking which led to the move on the part of the University of Cincinnati was reflected in a recent statement by Dr. Hermann Schneider, dean of the College of Engineering and originator of the coöperative system of engineering education. Reviewing two previous periods of depression, uncertainty, change and readjustment within his memory, Dean Schneider came down to the present.

"The signs now point to a revival in business," he said. "And then what? What kind of a world will we be in? Will the bankers be as before—and the manual workers and the politicians and the preachers and the business managers and all the other groups, in their relation to each other? No, they will not!

"We shall be in a changed environment in a few years. We must do some planning. Our coming graduates must be preparing themselves to think in new terms."

The freshman class entering this month, it is evident, will be launched on its college career with high hopes of the faculty. D. D. K.

College Student's Need Of Courage and Idealism

The happy custom of college presidents of devoting a page or two of their annual reports to timely comment upon the general state of affairs in education, is true of Dr. Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna. Dr. Aydelotte's comment this year is in the shape of a warning. The attitude of the millions of young people who are close upon the responsibilities of maturity becomes more important when we realize that their answer to what they see going on in the world may be a militant one—not necessarily militaristic, but nevertheless fired to a career of battling a world full of social and political wrong.

"Young people need and love courage and idealism," says Dr. Aydelotte, "at the same time they are notoriously severe, even unjust, critics of the actions of their elders. Our conduct of national and international affairs since the war has, with the exception of a few bold steps like the conduct of the Disarmament Conference of 1922 by Secretary Hughes and President Hoover's declaration of a moratorium in 1931, lacked precisely these qualities. We have been timid, we have tried to evade our inevitable share of the responsibility for the orderly conduct of world affairs, we have contended for our own "interests," narrowly interpreted, and the effect upon the younger generation has been one of disillusionment.

"The let-down in idealism in this country following our refusal to join the League of Nations, which has been intensified by the stand taken by the American Legion in their fight for the bonus, has had its effect in deepening this discontent.

"Among the more thoughtful members of the generation now in college, boys and girls who have never seen the world function in a normal manner, there is a growing discontent with our economic and political system which may have either fortunate or disastrous effects in the future. It is inevitable that we should be training at the present time a generation of critics. Whether they will be constructive critics, with a vision of a better society, or merely destructive, seeking for any change because it is a change, no one can say.

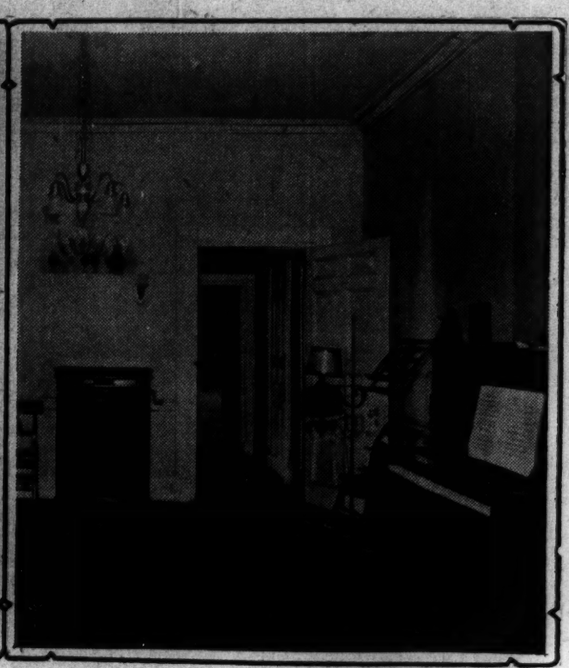
"There has been, in this college at any rate, a distinct increase in interest (particularly noticeable this year) in economic and political studies. To young people who receive good teaching in these subjects, the reluctance of politicians of both parties, undertaking to alleviate the depression to follow the nearly unanimous advice of the great mass of economic experts of the nation on such subjects as tariffs and war debts is anything but edifying.

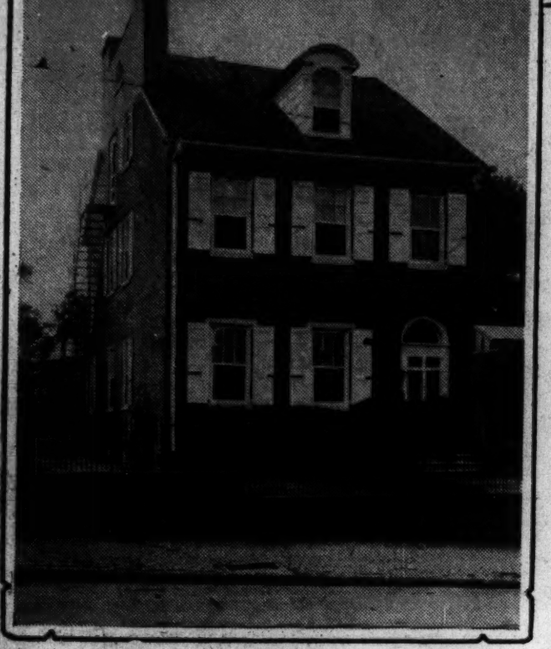
"There are many questions connected with modern business which are all too imperfectly understood by the profoundest students, but in this realm many facts are clear, and until governments learn to follow the best advice available in matters which touch so intimately the welfare of all the people, they will fail not merely in material success but also in enlisting the loyalty of the younger generation."

Only One Way To Educate

The world at large has but one single enemy—its own ignorance. But the world has lived with its enemy for such a long time, and on such terms of absolute intimacy, that it has come to love its own ignorance as if it were an integral part of itself. Indeed, the world at large has created a model of living and a way of thinking of which that ignorance, elevated to the rank of a high and positive virtue, is the center of all that is most estimable and worthy of praise. As a result, any direct frontal attacks upon ignorance are doomed to abject failure. The masses stand ever ready to defend their one common possession—their ignorance, and the fears and prejudices which it has bred.

There is, as far as I can see, one way, and only one, by which we can ever hope to educate any one. We cannot force people to learn things; we cannot force them to become intelligent, or to become aware of the world around them, or interested in its myriad splendors. The only way in which we can ever hope to educate any one is by exposing him or her to our own ideas and ideals.—Hendrik Van Loon, historian and geographer.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—The Interior of Orchestra House Is Furnished and Decorated So as to Give a Background and Feeling of Order, Harmony and Beauty to the Making of Music. This Is a Corner of the Drawing Room. Right—One End of the Ensemble Room. Here the String Quartettes and Quintettes, as Well as the Wood Wind Groups Rehearse. Lower—Orchestra House From the Street.

Vision First, Technique Second

School Subjects Helped by Music at Orchestra House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Del.

THE embodiment of an ideal, the realization of the dream of a little girl, this is Orchestra House. An old brick house, withdrawn a little from the business of Market Street in Wilmington, Del. It stands in quiet dignity, with its granite steps, little iron gate, short brick walk between two old bushes of box, marble steps leading to a white door with friendly knocker and open latch, its unnecessary bell almost concealed by ivy. Everywhere within, this house has an atmosphere of cordial welcome, a conscious presence of harmony, the tangible evidences of the ideal of its founder, Miss Edna Turner Bradfield.

To one hundred and forty-nine boys and girls, men and women, Orchestra House is an open door to music, a place where they may come whenever they are free, to read, to sit and satisfy their longing for the beautiful, and to practice—for the upstairs rooms, tastefully furnished with the harmony and beauty which everywhere pervades, have been transformed into practice rooms.

Her Dream

In answer to the question, "How did it all begin?" Miss Bradfield said:

"When I was a very little girl, I was exceedingly fond of music. School work seemed hard, and I begged for lessons on the violin. For a year I studied under a great master. Then my family could not finance my lessons. But my music had opened up to me a new world. Studies were no longer difficult; I saw them all in a new light.

"One evening from my window I watched the crowds assemble for a violin recital at the Opera House. I would have done anything to get in to that recital, I wanted so much to go, but there was no way. That night, after the recital was over, I dressed and stole downstairs and out into the street. As the crowds were emerging from the Opera House I slipped in, went back stage, and walked back and forth over the now darkened boards where the famous violinist had stood. I think that Orchestra House was born that night.

"I promised myself," Miss Bradfield explained, "that when I began to teach, no child who needed training and longed for music as I did should be without it if I could assist him."

The little girl gathered her friends about her after school and taught them to play the violin. To them it was a game, to her, reality. At 15 she was able to earn through her teaching, and what she earned she spent for lessons. Years later she studied under great masters here and in France.

In her work as a teacher of violin and viola, Miss Bradfield realized that her pupils needed contact with other instruments, that their work was primarily orchestral. She therefore organized them into a students' orchestra. Local musicians, so far as she could provide them, supplemented her orchestras with horns and bass viols. She gradually organized her orchestra with students of other teachers as well as those of her own.

It was the success of these groups that led those interested in her work to suggest a permanent home for this unfolding idea, and to this end the stately and beautiful old house was provided.

"This is a setting for minuettes and gavottes," Miss Bradfield explained. "These students must see and feel beautiful things before they can express them in music.

"This is not a conservatory of music," she added. "Our aim is for ideals first; it is not technical. Vision must lead, technique must follow. Our students must have solid scholarship in school work. They must be serious students."

School reports are brought in each month for Miss Bradfield to see. If a child shows weakness in mathematics, his music is explained in terms of its accuracy, its dependence on a basic idea, and he is guided to apply this habit of accurate work and persistent effort to his school problem. His appreciation of history and English is enriched by the background of his study of all things leading up to and influencing the musical numbers his orchestra is learning to play.

His Music Home

The students of Orchestra House are taught and trained by leading musicians. Private instruction is given each pupil accepted. If he cannot provide his own instrument, he is loaned one, and comes regularly for practice and lessons. The house becomes his music home. When he has sufficiently mastered his instrument, he may become a member of the orchestra.

The keen interest in the work of Orchestra House has enlisted the services of masters. The students are trained by Sidney Hamer, first cellist of the National Symphony Orchestra, and by such members of the Philadelphia Orchestra as Samuel Lifschey, first violin; Auton Torello, first bass; Anton Horner, first French horn; Harold Rehrig, first stand trumpet; Joseph La Monaca, first stand flute; Louis di Fulvio, first stand oboe, and Reva Reaths, first harp. Miss Bradfield herself trains the violins.

For students who need them, scholarships are supplied by interested friends of Orchestra House. In addition to her own teaching, Miss Bradfield provides for many scholarship students.

Played in the White House

So outstanding is the quality of work of the junior, senior, and combined orchestras, that it has attracted wide attention. This resulted, on Dec. 18 last, in an unprecedented sponsoring of a student group by a major symphony orchestra when Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, presented the junior and senior student orchestras in the Saturday morning children's concert at Central High School in Washington. Their program for this concert included such selections as Handel's Suite for Strings for the "Water Music," Gluck's "Airs de Ballet," Wagner's prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin." Mrs. Hoover attended the concert and invited the 55 members of the orchestras to play in the White House that afternoon.

Orchestra House was established a little over four years ago. Last summer every one of its 12 students old enough to do professional work was occupied. It has placed one member in the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and one in the National Symphony Orchestra. Two of its members are now scheduled for another major orchestra. It is fulfilling the prophecy made of it to its founder and director by Mme. Gadsky during her visit there three years ago: "Your dream will come true."

The Parent

Ideas for Useful Toys

Manhattan, Kan.

Dear Friends:

I've learned so much from this column in regard to home relationships—that each person has his place here to the exclusion of no other individual. There have been some articles in the Sundial, too, which have given out that idea of simple, quiet, kindliness which is the basis of a happy home. Often, I find, children enjoy some of these stories as small rewards for something well done. It is so much easier for the small child to finish some of the everyday tasks when something pleasant frequently follows them. The problems my small boy has had in getting to bed happily and in getting clothes on in good time have been to great extent solved in this way.

I think the idea of intelligently explaining to children the purpose of Sunday school is a fine one. We, as adults, often shrink from new situations which will bring us great good if met with an understanding which allows us to accept them.

I am very interested in toys and I find that one can buy small workable cement mixers, dump trucks, and scoop shovels which make the sand pile a very interesting place. Sculptor's moist clay, which can be bought in paint stores, keeps a small child busy a long time when used with a rolling pin, different shaped cookie cutters, a wooden paddle and small cooking utensils. Poster paint used with a No. 5 brush is interesting to the child. Two or more wooden cranberry crates when painted a soft green make good playroom or out of door equipment. Most of these ideas I received from the Nursery School at the Kansas State College here. I appreciate the Parent column a great deal. (Mrs.) E. C. H.

* * *

From a Mother of Older Boys

Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Editors:

The Parent column of our Monitor is one of the greatest blessings we have. How I wish that I had had it when my sons were growing up, but I did have the Monitor and indeed I am grateful.

In the rearing of our boys now 24, 20, 18 and 11 years, I have always endeavored to be positive and honest with them; entertaining a state of "appreciativeness" and "expectancy," and I know this state of consciousness for the best and the harmonious, brings its reward.

The goal ahead of us has always been "A Household of God," where each member must work individually, bringing out love, obedience, activity, honesty, promptness and respect for others. When these were handled in the home, taken to school and into the business world, the mother breathes in silent prayer of grateful appreciation.

To me, one of the greatest joys that one can have as a mother is to have The Christian Science Monitor to place in the hands of growing boys and girls, which guides them concerning the news of the world.

To other mothers having all sons, I will say that they can be made gentle, courteous, loving and thoughtful, if the mother maintains these qualities and demands that they be daily expressed.

The radio, continued interest and enthusiasm in high school, social activities and the wise use of leisure are being met with each son with the rule before stated: "An appreciative" and "expectancy" state of consciousness with the mother, which may require great patience but will win in the end.

(Mrs.) G. E. R.

* * *

The Thunder's Message

Winnetka, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the Parent Column ever since its inception and have gained many lovely ideas from it.

When our eldest daughter, now 9 years, was about 2, she went into a dark closet just as a very loud clap of thunder came. For an instant she was terrified, but I talked to her and told her just what thunder was, that that was the way it had of talking to us and telling us it was bringing some rain. After that whenever we heard thunder we always said, "I'm bringing some rain." The same thought has been passed on to my other two daughters and none of them are afraid.

I have learned to let the children help me, they are so much happier doing so.

Children like to do things for themselves. Our youngest daughter at the age of 2 resented having me go over her after she had bathed herself, but I made a game of my doing so by saying, "Let Mother see how much dirt she can find," and oh! how hard I would rub in order to find some.

There was an article called "The Friendly Dark" which appeared about the first year we had the Parent Column, which was so helpful, and every night after prayers we express our gratitude for the friendly dark as well as for parents, food, home, etc., and we always thank God for all our blessings.

I love every section of the Monitor and am so grateful for it.

(Mrs.) D. W.

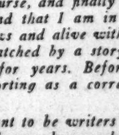
An Imperative Necessity

When trouble comes we turn to fundamentals. Home becomes dearer. Neighbors and friends mean more. We understand better the mission of the church. We appreciate the services of the school. If schools are a blessing in good times, they are an imperative necessity in bad times. They safeguard the health of the child; they fortify the home; they give hope and encouragement to citizens who are the victims of misfortune, but who can take satisfaction that their children are cared for. The schools are ourselves working together in the education of our children. When times are hard, we need to make that education better—to take more seriously our common task of preparing the young for life.

Times which suggest retrenchment call for increased safeguards for schools. Next to food, clothing and shelter, they stand between us and chaos. Let us preserve and improve our schools.

HOME STUDY COURSES

How to Make Money with Your Camera



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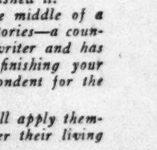
Make your camera pay you good money—spare time or full time. Others do it. W. McClary (Belvidere, Ill.) says: 'Received 3 checks this week. One of my pictures is in Nov. Better Homes and Gardens Magazine. A famous magazine accepted, in two weeks, 4 pictures by Norman Hoyt, of Tanecycomo, Mo. A daily paper uses work of C. Warren, Jr., of Woodmere, L. I. Photos by L. Tager (from Peiping, China) are used by two big U. S. news services. Capt. Rohrback (Bridgeport, Conn.) does "specials" for an aviation magazine.

FREE BOOK



These men (and many others) sent for "Cashing In on Your Camera," as the first step into fascinating, profitable, Journalistic Photography. Send for your copy. Read how you can earn right while you learn what kind of newsy, human-interest pictures publications are eager to buy—and how and where to sell them with help of our unlimited marketing Service. Write for FREE BOOK. No cost or obligation. Address Universal Photographers, Inc., Dept. 42, 10 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

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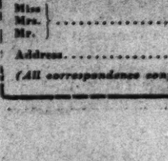
Do you AIM...*or just hope...to* WRITE?

A great deal depends on your reaction to that question. Naturally, desire to write does not necessarily mean ability to write. Yet it is surprising how rapidly a man or woman with keen interest in writing will overcome personal limitations and handicaps. The first efforts of many of our most successful authors are crude and amateurish. Here in the Newspaper Institute, many students who are now actually selling their work, are those who had the most serious drawbacks to overcome.



A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

Mr. Edward G. Foster, Talihina, Okla., is one of many students who made rapid progress under N. I. A. training. He writes:

"When I reached this town I was a real child of the depression. I had no job, and no chance of getting one.

"I saw your ad, borrowed the money to pay for the course, and finally finished it.

"I now find that I am in the middle of a country that is teeming with news and alive with stories—a country that has not even been scratched by a story writer and has been unnoticed by the press for years. Before finishing your course I had become self-supporting as a correspondent for the state papers.

"I believe that if those who want to be writers will apply themselves to your course, they will soon know whether their living is coming out of the writing market."

This and numerous other experiences with ambitious writers have convinced us that writers are neither "born" nor "made"—*they make themselves.* If you really want to write—and if you are willing to make a real intelligent effort to learn to write, there is no earthly reason why you should not get somewhere in the writing game.

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In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they sky-rocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment. Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

What Technocracy Was

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Introduction to Technocracy, by Howard Scott, and others. New York: John Day. 90 cents.
Towards Technocracy, by Graham A. Laing. Los Angeles: The Los Angeles Press. $1.50.
What Is Technocracy? by Allen Raymond. New York: Whittlesey House. $1.50.

THE reviewer attempting to estimate the value of these volumes finds himself suffering the punishment which fits the crime of procrastination. Today to write of technocracy is something like doing a lively article on prehistoric politics. For so far as general public interest is concerned, the subject seems to be buried under the detritus of widespread indifference. This makes it hard for the reviewer, but he must admit that it is harder still for the publishers and authors of these volumes.

I am reminded, in considering them and their present plight, of the reception that met Henry George's great work, "Progress and Poverty." Like the technocrats, George was firmly convinced that the people of this world were suffering widespread economic injustice and being forced into poverty by an immutable law. He found this law in the monopoly of land, somewhat as the technocrats find it in the tyranny of the machine. He wrote one of the world's great books to explain the evil, and for many months after its publication awaited with various emotions of hopefulness and despair any tumult in economic society resulting from it. For the moment it seemed a failure, but gradually it began to win its way until it became one of the most widely circulated books ever published; was translated into practically all European tongues; made of its author a great figure in the world of economic discussions, and enormously influenced public opinion and methods of taxation—an influence which endures to the present day. A not dissimilar case was that of Edward Bellamy, whose dream of a socialistic Utopia under the title of "Looking Backward" lay dormant on the booksellers' shelves for many months, but suddenly found its audience; sold by the hundreds of thousands, and today, according to news reports, is having the honor of a new edition at least 40 years after the original publication. The technocrats, who seem for the moment plunged into internal dissension and threatened obscurity, may perhaps find consolation in these historic parallels.

If they do not ultimately win an audience it will be because they fail precisely where George and Bellamy were strong. The technocratic diagnosis of existing economic evils as set forth in this group of books is in the main accurate and convincing. Not many will take issue with their theory that to the present depression the substitution of labor-saving machinery which does not eat, for labor which must eat, has contributed largely. Few well-equipped students, however, will accept the proposition that the machine is the sole cause. But when it comes to the presentation of a remedy, the technocratic program becomes so involved, so exceedingly abstruse, that the average mind does not take it in. George and Bellamy presented their remedies in a manner so attractive, and at the same time so simple that "he who runs may read," even if he is running frantically away from the clouds of economic disaster and despair.

Mr. Howard Scott's little volume is described on its cover as "the Only Authorized Presentation." I cannot but feel some sympathy for Mr. Scott, who seemed suddenly to be thrown from a pinnacle of greatness to the abyss of obscurity when the organization for which he had so eloquently been speaking disintegrated. But how can the average man who leaped at the theories of George and Bellamy get any comfort or hope of a prosperous future from this paragraph, in which Mr. Scott explains what a personal income is?

> Individual income under technological control would consist of units commensurate with the quota by which the rate of flow of the physical equipment is measured throughout the entire continental area. The unit income of the individual would be determined by the period necessary in that area to maintain a thermodynamically balanced load; that is to say, the time it takes for a complete cycle of the operating and production procedures to be completed.

Well, that's that! But if one wants a really intelligible, sympathetic and brief description of technocracy, its possibilities and its weaknesses, Prof. Graham Laing's book admirably meets the need. He has avoided the two great errors of the technocrats—speaking in an unintelligible technical jargon and claiming too much and too soon. Several pages of most impressive photographs of labor-saving machinery add to the book's value. Mr. Allen Raymond's book, too, is readable, perhaps a shade journalistic, with sketches of the chief figures in the movement. Some of his chapters attracted wide attention as articles in the New York Herald Tribune.

Masters of Chess Play

Masters of the Chessboard, by Richard Réti. Translated from the German by M. A. Schwendemann. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.

BECAUSE of its thought-provoking point of view, this final publication by Réti is a real contribution to the literature of chess. Taking a hint, perhaps, from Dr. Lasker's study in his "Chess Manual" of the evolution of position play from the "open" style in which Morphy was supreme, to the "closed" maneuvers first systematized by Steinitz, Réti defines by means of 70 annotated games the specific refinements of chess theory that have been contributed by 23 masters during the last century. He presents this achievement in its historical order, because, as he explains, that is also the logical order, and adds: "The modern technique of chess is based on past experience, and for this reason the newer masters' games can be correctly understood only after a study of the older masters." His intent at all times was to produce a textbook, and so he always uses the individual case for the derivation of fundamentals, and for discussion of the theory of openings and the middle game.

Réti first takes up Anderssen as the player whose example developed the power of combination of the chess world to such an extent that it was ripe for position play, and remarks that his games should be studied as a means of developing one's powers of combination. It is a mistake to suppose that combination is solely a question of talent and that it cannot be acquired. The same elements, as double attacks, fixations, obstructions, etc., occur again and again in more or less complicated associations. The more one sees of them, the easier it becomes to conceive and follow through such combinations oneself.

* * *

In a running commentary, Réti discusses each of the games. He explains the particular idea that lies behind each of the openings, and shows why a specific theme must be adhered to if the full value of the opening is to be realized. Although this is but one of the features of the book, alone it would make the volume worth while to those who play these openings with no notion of their individual meanings. Players who appreciate only exact variations are unaware that there is more real chess truth in basic ideas than in variations. It is for this reason that analysis of games, with indications of the supposedly better lines of play, is often disproved within a short time by players with a fuller grasp than the commentators of fundamental themes.

Réti's exemplification of the weakness of the isolated Black pawn should open new vistas for the ordinary player. The great weakness of such a pawn does not reside in the fact that it can be made the object of attack by White's pieces, since Black may customarily be able to bring up an equal number of pieces in its defense. The essential weakness of an isolated Black pawn lies in the square in front of the pawn, where White will be able to establish a piece with great and lasting effectiveness; for there are no neighboring Black pawns with which to dislodge this piece and the isolated pawn is in itself an obstruction for the Black rooks which otherwise could attack the White piece.

* * *

Réti makes clear that Morphy was the first great player to understand the nature and character of the open positions and to elaborate adequate fundamentals for their treatment. Noticeable in his games is the discovery of developing moves that are potent in the defense, rather than defensive moves that merely defend. To Morphy's gains in tempi over his opponents may be traced his arrival at positions of irresistible mating force, apart from his genius for discerning potential combinations. Chess connoisseurs and especially the modern chess masters "recognize in Steinitz the most profound and eminent personality in the chess world." He endeavored to find and exemplify the fundamentals of closed positions. With him originated the theory of the accumulation of lasting small advantages in usable time, force and space, resulting finally in a game in a discharge in the form of a winning combination. Until this crucial moment, all inclination toward combination is kept under.

The Hurtling Metaphor

Modern Composers, by Guido Pannain. London: Dent. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton. $3.75.

SOCRATES once inquired of certain poets what their poems meant. Apart from increasing an already considerable personal unpopularity the philosopher does not seem to have gained much by his question. "There was scarcely a man present," he reported afterward, "who could not talk about these poems much better than the poets themselves." He concluded, therefore, that poets are "like prophets and oracular persons, who also say many fine things without knowing what it is they are saying." Composers would find Socrates' question even more embarrassing than the poets did, for how can the "meaning" of music be translated into words? There is, it is true, one possible method of using music to criticize music—the art of musical caricature. But strangely enough this very effective form of criticism is almost entirely relegated to the vaudeville stage with its burlesque of grand opera, the sentimental ballad, and the like. Using the medium of words, the critic of music is reduced to talking about it. And perhaps this explains why composers and performers sometimes feel with Laurence Sterne that "of all the cants which are canted in this canting world . . . the cant of criticism is the most tormenting." The musician has a natural impatience with words, words, words.

* * *

Apparently it is possible to be a good talker about musical works and their performance without being much of a judge of either—as one of the best talkers of our time has shown us. Musical history unkindly perpetuates the opinions of many eminent critics who, today, strike the reader as having been far more eminent than critical. But history also testifies that even the judgments of great composers are often as odd. Wilde claimed that the actual art of today will occupy the serious critic less than the art of tomorrow, far less than the art of yesterday. As for one's contemporaries—"this or that person toiling away, what do the industrious matter?" No doubt they do their best, but "it is always with the best intentions that the worst work is done." Today, however, is about the nearest we can get to a tomorrow that never comes, and as serious musical criticism mostly occupies itself with yesterday, the reader of words, words, words, is grateful when a writer of Guido Pannain's distinction attempts to elucidate the jumble of contradictory tendencies which the bewildered onlooker vaguely thinks of as "modernism."

Michael R. Bonavia, a very skillful translator, points out in an introductory note that "Modern Composers" has not only an immediate practical value for the reader anxious to grasp the salient characteristics of important contemporary composers, but these are individually related to a background of æsthetic theory. Here is a fundamental difference between English and Continental criticism. The English critic often gives the impression that he would bolt down any critical side-street rather than meet a harmless æsthetic theory face to face.

The dozen composers in Signor Pannain's gallery include only half an Italian-Busoni. Does this mean, one wonders, that he regards his countrymen, Pizzetti, Respighi, Casella, and Malipiero, as belonging to the category of those who do their industrious best? Another interesting omission is Debussy, although he is described as still being "the true interpreter of the new tonal consciousness" and as possessing "the key to the magic door of the twentieth century." The index shows more than 20 references to Debussy.

The choice of Stravinsky's portrait as a frontispiece immediately aroused one's curiosity, for this composer has become almost a touchstone of contemporary criticism. One may not discover very much about the composer but one is sure to learn a lot about his critic. The critics of today, Signor Pannain caustically complains in an earlier chapter on "Changing Values in Modern Music," are essentially reporters. "Their outlook on life or art is ready-made; they look down from the office-windows of great newspapers indifferent to anything that is not 'modern' or 'news,' food for the greedy imagination of the public." Stravinsky has so often been the victim of an "office-window" outlook that one is almost surprised when Signor Pannain, tearing aside the "clay mask" of adulatory clichés, rediscovers a formidable musical genius. In spite of the composer's reaction to Parisian influences Signor Pannain finds that in his best period—between "Pétrouchka" and "Les Noces"—Stravinksy does "smell of the fresh sour earth." With a happy flash of insight he is described as the Burns of Russia. But this chapter, one of the best things ever written about Stravinsky, sparkles with happy flashes. What could be better than: "He is a tightrope walker, who runs along the sharp edge of dissonance without ever cutting himself." The whole book, indeed, is so richly decorated with metaphors it would seem that they flower luxuriantly under the blue skies of Naples.

* * *

Richard Strauss is rather unkindly compared to a vendor of second-hand goods. "He is the world's greatest purveyor of symphonic music: his scores are a magnificant bazaar, a kind of intellectual Woolworth's." The fact is that the exponents of symphonic technique might all go to school with him, does not, apparently, save him from being a mere orator, "the genius of windy nonsense."

One of Signor Pannain's most sympathetic chapters is that on "the prince of modern musicians," Ernest Bloch. Vaughan Williams and Karol Szymanowski are both treated sympathetically but Schönberg gets a very "rough house." His dodecaphonic system is, it seems, nothing more than a provisional budget drawn up by an ill-informed accountant. The author concludes with an interesting but brief survey of American music. Here again the verbal bricks hurtle, but many of them are aimed at the European composers who, like poor relations, trooped across the Atlantic with artistic theories for sale—generally damaged goods.

Few critics can talk about music with more vigor and brilliance than Signor Pannain. Some of his composers might possibly protest that they do not in the least mean that which he says they mean and retort that critics, like prophets and oracular persons, also say many things without knowing what it is they are saying. But no one need feel hurt by the hurtling metaphor. The modern composer is so used to it that he might feel more hurt by its absence.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Eavesdropper en Route

JUST five minutes to make it . . . Those four bags . . . Good enough, but I usually fly . . . I'd like to try one of those 44-passenger planes from Havana . . . My father may be a millionaire, but I have friends in all classes . . . $4000 a share . . . Just got a wire; the boat doesn't sail till Saturday . . . I think I flunked Phil. Is . . . We used to ride in taxis—now we drive 'em . . . Of course it isn't an opera, but Tibbett's good . . . Nobody hurries, because there's so much to do, everybody's given it up . . . The fellow that designed this theater had a sardonic humor; you can't get in or out . . . New York's Taj Mahal: Radio City . . . Did you see what Henderson said about Prokofieff's concerto? . . . Yes, actual fresco; see where he moved Gandhi's arm? . . . The waiters get 10 per cent of the bill . . . Oh, Nbel's a wow! . . . What would the Met. do without Bori and Bonelli? . . . Yes, sir; made in Soviet Russia itself . . . Big increase in the number of gallery visitors . . . How do they dare leave those rare books in a movie lounge? . . . But Epstein got the nerves in . . . Yes, sir; thank you, sir . . . Where do you think you're going? . . . I don't believe it's mink . . . No, they're not supposed to be all masterpieces—the idea is to help American artists . . . Of course they're not real Gypsies, darling . . . I know it's ugly, but it's the latest thing . . . Wonder if Tearle ever gets worried, playing that part . . . At Fifty-fourth and Third Avenue—all the Park Avenue crowd go there . . . Oh, she has plenty of temperament—what she lacks is charm . . . Only two minutes on the shuttle . . . Miss Crothers certainly stacks the cards for the women . . . The trouble is he can't draw . . . They've got two performing curtains . . . I recognize Belasco and Gest, but who's Léontovich supposed to represent? . . . I certainly thought Gieseking's head would come off that time, and land right in the concertmaster's lap . . . Must be the Execution of Maximilian . . . The play begins when Miss Royle comes on . . . The audience for French films isn't big enough in this part of town . . . A 7:15 curtain—that ought to catch 'em . . . Each advertiser pays $1 a day for each cab, and there are about 1000 of this company's cabs . . . Dantchenko introduces subjectivity for the first time—not a box-office film, of course . . . They've spent $20,000,000 on it and it's still under construction . . . Some of them have four states, and the first is usually the best . . . The façade leans back about a foot—Urban made it so purposely, to get more light into the studios . . . The beauty of puppets is, they never forget their lines or go hammy . . . What's the good of bringing books to New York?—I haven't opened one of them . . . Mostly out-of-towners go up, of course . . . $75,000 . . . Tough to see Mary in the four-a-day, but there are lots of 'em there; they can't stop, see?—Talley? No, she never started . . . That's one of those Roxy turned down—d'you know, I think Roxy was right about that . . . Where Washington said good-by or something—anyhow, it was a grand way to spend the taxpayers' money . . . Grofé does the orchestrations . . . It used to be possible to eat and look at Benton's murals at the same time . . . Yes, all French films—right on the edge of the French district, you see . . . No, they sold out several years ago and the buyers put up that new entrance—looks like any other hotel, now . . . I like these foreign sections, away from the shops and the swank . . . Who wants to eat on the eighty-fourth floor? . . . It's the only club in New York now where women aren't allowed . . . I like this train best — you can take your time eating and go to bed when you get home . . . Every Pullman has its small child . . . I've never yet collected that refund for being late . . . Those four bags . . . Just five minutes ahead of time.

The Artist's Approach

Art and Nature Appreciation, by George H. Opdyke. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

THOUGH art is a universal language, it has many dialects to bewilder the layman seeking to increase his enjoyment of æsthetics through acquirement of knowledge. Mr. Opdyke shifts the usual emphasis of art books from technical and historical matters to the essential thing, art. He has designed his book primarily for high school and college students, but it should prove also a fulfillment of the hope of the education committee of the American Institute of Architects "that under its guidance the layman will be able to arrive at intelligent and tenable conclusions in matters of art."

Mr. Opdyke begins with the proposition that one should learn to read art æsthetically, as the artist does, but in the terms of art rather than in the idiom of the studio; "should learn to judge art by personal analysis instead of by the analysis of others; in short, should learn to see." The layman, then, needs to do his own choosing, and to know that "a work of art is what the artist makes of it—no more and no less," that "art is art whether in the gallery or out of it, whether in a painting or in a gown, and that it is not a thing apart from our daily life as so many imagine, but touches it at many points, whether we are aware of it or not."

With the unity of the arts as a starting point, Mr. Opdyke shows that the most logical way to study any subject is by correlation, by applying the fundamentals of a subject that we know to one that we want to know. The first of these fundamentals concerns the relation of each art to its medium, that is, the materials, tools and processes of each art. This understood, we shall better know why we do not altogether respond to a water color that looks as though it were done in oils, an etching that looks like a steel engraving, or a passage of prose that attempts to describe a scene in terms of color. The ancient Greeks worked out these propositions: Make your medium do what it can do best; don't strain your medium beyond its capacity; don't attempt with one medium what another can do better and more easily; don't imitate one medium with another.

Mr. Opdyke makes clear that the possibility of mental appeal in painting is limited, while the possibility of appeal to the eye through art is incalculable. For this reason a picture in which the story is a dominant element competes but feebly with literature as a means of storytelling. Paintings generally considered to be great have become so not because of their subjects, primarily, but because of their art; for "a picture is a partnership between art and subject, with art the principal partner." We crave unity, so our enjoyment is enhanced by the happy marriage of art and meaning. Hence the supreme art of the songs of Schumann and of Schubert.

In this reasonable fashion Mr. Opdyke proceeds with his induction into fundamentals. He makes clear the distinction between art and imitation, shows that the great painters have never lost sight of the fact that they were expressing themselves in terms of paint. A good craftsman may be a poor artist or no artist at all. An increase of the facts of nature in a picture or a work of sculpture does not increase the feeling of nature in it. The artist tries to give us an impression or an interpretation of a scene from nature, rather than a reproduction of it; he may even adapt nature (but not flagrantly distort it) for the purposes of design. It is the idea of the thing expressed that the artist is after, not simply a copy of the outer semblance. Nature and art may be enjoyed side by side as the layman begins to see as the artist sees, in mass values.

Continuing, the book takes up varied phases of its subject in such chapter topics as light effects, water reflections, nature's shadows, studying light and dark at home, out of doors, and in painting and sculpture; nature's values versus the painter's, color harmonies and contrasts, complementary color, light and dark plus color; line, form and mass; elements of composition. Each of the many subsections of this study is enforced by quotations from art authorities. The 564 pages of this book are concluded by an art vocabulary and an index.

E. C. S.

Building the Big 'Canawl'

Erie Water, by Walter D. Edmonds. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $2.50.

MR. EDMONDS has turned back in history from the 1850's of "Rome Haul" to 1817, when the Erie Canal was begun. In "Erie Water" he has written a book of the same kind as "Rome Haul," with this difference, that the romance which binds the story together is deeper and more maturely handled.

The romance is that of Jerry Fowler and Mary Goodhill, "the Redemptioner." Young Jerry Fowler was starting westward to make his fortune, with money enough in his pocket to buy a farm in the West counties, and had no more than got to Albany before he spent most of his funds paying the passage money of a copper-haired Redemptioner lass who, having no money for her ticket from England, had mortgaged her labor for a period of years to whatever person would buy it from the shipmaster. Jerry, having bought Mary's time, gave it back to her, but within two days made her his wife.

Jerry and Mary started their career in an attic room in Utica. The Erie Canal bill had passed the Assembly at Albany and Jerry found work building the locks. He set out to make money, and succeeded. In time he became partner in a boat-building firm, and owner of his home. But in the meantime his romance had suffered. He had put his work ahead of his wife. He had followed, briefly, a strange light o' love, and Mary vanished. But in time a chastened Jerry found his Mary again and brought her to the house he had built to assuage his remorse.

Jerry and Mary are a strong pair, on whom an enduring race could be founded. He is typical of the keen, ambitious young men of his day who rose by their own efforts from poverty to wealth. She is calm, deep and silent, fitted to steady her husband and keep a quiet harbor for her family.

Mr. Edmonds has built there two characters soundly, but after all that is not his main interest, nor is it the main interest of his readers. What he cares about is the tide of life flowing along with the building of the canal. Mr. Edmonds belongs to that group of writers who can thoroughly saturate themselves with the aspects of a region, and in multitudinous, carefully detailed pictures, reproduce it in its most intimate characteristics. He floods his pages with types. The vernacular, the point of view, of "up-state" New York, he has made his individual field. Teamsters, diggers, Negroes brought up from the South, outlandish Irishmen imported from across the water, a traveling revivalist, an itinerant cobbler, peddlers, canal hands, farmers, promoters, the busy tide of quite ordinary yet clearly differentiated men who made thriving cities out of the villages that sprang up along the canal, even the horses and the dogs and the cattle that belonged to the men and women of the story, are drawn, each of them, with zest as if their creator could not bear to scrimp in their making.

A large part of the book, which is a long one, is in the form of very brief episodes that have small relation to the romance, but taken all together produce an enormous sum total of authenticity and vitality. Here are real people, faulty but always with something commendable about them, a pushing, striving, vital, aggressive throng of new Americans of the year 1817. It is the great American commonality in the making.

Along with all these vigorous, lusty characters goes the canal and a fairly technical account of the way it was built. As a piece of engineering it interests the author, but it interests him a great deal more as an avenue of traffic, and as a magician that turned struggling farms almost over night into swiftly growing cities.

Marriage, French Style

A Marriage of Convenience, by Anne Green. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

MISS ANNE GREEN has again turned her familiarity with the French people to good account, this time in a novel called "A Marriage of Convenience." It is the ample, unquestionable authenticity of her delineation of present-day life in France that gives her writing its interest; for the style is undistinguished except by occasional lapses from good English and the plot is unconvincing. What remains is a recital of the big and little events in a French family, and a portrayal of the French way of looking at life, which has constant fascination for readers of another race.

The plot of "A Marriage of Convenience" depicts the familiar struggle between the old and the young, between the ways of yesterday and those of today. The grandmother of Claire Villebreton and the father of Antoine Dormond undertake, according to the established custom, to arrange a marriage between the two young people. Both young people object, Claire because she must resist anything her elders proposed, Antoine because he suspects that Claire would dominate him. He proposes because he has promised his father he would and tells her so, and she, always contrary, accepts him because she knows he does not want her to.

In this situation, the two young people, continually playing at cross purposes, fall in love. To persuade them to reveal this to each other and arrive at marriage is the author's objective. That her objective takes her through descriptions of life in a Norman manor house, and in a shabby genteel Parisian family, is something for which the reader has cause to be thankful. Anne Green seems to understand perfectly the idiosyncrasies of the Norman gentry—their love for the land, their elegant manners, their patriarchal system of family life, and above all their thrift.

We are permitted to observe the solidarity of middle-class French families, the linking of them all together by their unfailing thrift, their concern for favorable family alliances, their faithful observance of family anniversaries. There are illuminating views of French life outside the family, notably a description of that part of the Left Bank which remains medieval because the people like it that way.

"A Marriage of Convenience" will be read, not because it is the sparkling comedy that its advertisers seem to think it is, but because it is an inside view of French life written by a woman who, while enough of an outsider to be unemotional, is enough of an insider to understand and depict without comment.

Spenser and the Scholars

The Works of Edmund Spenser: The Faerie Queene, Book One. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $6.

AT A time when the world is engaged in watching with bewilderment the rapid crumbling of material values, and America is for the first time asking herself seriously *where* she is headed, it is interesting to turn to the triumphs of contemporary American scholarship, a form of enterprise which offers undiminished returns in satisfaction to the person of cultivated taste. Not long ago the first volumes of a magnificent edition of Milton's complete works were issued by the Columbia University Press—a tribute not only to the patience and thoroughness of the editors, but to their confidence in the widespread interest of lovers of literature, as well as of scholars and bibliophiles, in a poet who might appear superficially to be very remote from the problems of modern thought. The appearance of this, the first volume of a variorum edition of Spenser's poetry and prose, is a scholarly event of no less importance, an achievement meriting unstinted praise: but one may well ask whether it points to an increasing sense of Spenser's value for the modern reader.

The editors of "The Works of John Milton" chose to publish their text without notes, a fact which perhaps indicates a faith in the value of Milton's own words, his direct "message," and a desire to present his works acceptably to an audience extended to include those whose interest is not at all academic. A variorum edition, on the other hand, inevitably appeals almost exclusively to students. Is the appearance of this edition an indication that Spenser, who has for centuries been "the poet's poet," and thereby the poet of all those who love poetry for the beauty of its formal elements—is this an indication that Spenser has become the scholar's poet, more important for the learned questions which his poetry raises than for the sheer magic of its music and its lovely, dissolving images?

The editors announce that the number of scholars devoting themselves primarily to the study of Spenser has increased steadily of late years, "and fresh studies appear with every volume of the learned journals." I am reminded of an eminent Spenserian scholar who remarked to me several months ago that "Spenser is in danger of being crushed by the weight of so much scholarship." Is he important to us for his poetry or for his allegory and moral teaching? It is easy to agree with Dr. Grierson that "the spirit of his poetry is that of the age which was passing away, the age of romance and allegory and the cult of courtly love," and that, whatever his intention and his value for his contemporaries, we can best appreciate him by taking him in this spirit. After all, it was not his ethical doctrines which first filled Cowley's head "with such Chimes of Verse, as have never since left ringing there," or kept the young Keats up all night reading "The Faerie Queene" with hands trembling and heart filled with the rapture of discovery.

But we must not minimize the splendid achievement of Profs. F. M. Padelford, C. G. Osgood, and the late Edwin Greenlaw, under whose leadership the present huge venture was undertaken. This first volume contains Book One of "The Faerie Queene," the other five books of which are to be issued in five separate volumes at the same price. (The publishers announce that subscriptions to the six volumes may be sent in now.) Less than one-third of the book is devoted to the text; the rest is given over to textual appendices, an admirable line-by-line "Commentary" including all the briefer expository material, and a series of appendices reproducing or summarizing the longer studies. The arrangement is greatly to be commended: the commentary provides a mass of systematized detail invaluable to the special student, while the appendices offer the more general criticism under such headings as Sources, Moral and Spiritual Allegory, Historical Allegory, the Character of Una, the Platonic Element, etc. Even the general reader will feel the fascination of following in these appendices the stream of criticism as it plays about each question, developing from the rationalism of Thomas Rymer to the æstheticism of Ruskin and thence to the more specialized approaches of today.

It becomes evident as one proceeds that all these writers have not read Spenser as one might listen to a fiddler fiddling while Rome burned; and turning back to the familiar tale of Una and the Red Cross Knight one realizes with renewed force that the poetic value of Spenser is inseparable from his idealism, in the soft blaze of which his fluent lines were fashioned. And one hopes that among all the scholars whose enthusiasm has provided the motive for the publication of this notable edition there will be one critic who shall succeed in making clear to us once more the pertinence of Spenser's ideal to the modern world.

R. P.

Literary License

London

THE comparative technique of the literary campaign or row ought to be studied. We have in England to go back to the days of Hazlitt before we can find anything approaching the ooen warfare between Revolution on one side and Order on the other, which is the merry condition of Continental letters. Alas, the English take their pleasures sadly.

There are many reasons for this. One is the long period of governmental and dynastic stability. The French, on the other hand, are so absorbed by the idea of pure Order that they are always wanting a change, and every important book finds itself in one camp or the other. One glance at M. Barbusse's "Zola" (Dent 10s. 6d.; Dutton $3) illustrates the point. How dull English literary life must seem to the French writer whose life is belligerent, who plans campaigns, tunnels like a sapper, who is full of plots and counter-plots and proclamations, who belongs to a Group like a Secret Society, and wages guerrilla warfare in all direction. He does not permit literature to be sidetracked, but sooner or later proclaims that his particular "ism"—and he always has one, neat and tidy—is a question not merely of literature but of the humbling of the oppressor, the purgation of the corrupt and the salvation of France. Saint-Beuve was hissed by students at his lectures; we know of the exile of Victor Hugo and Zola, to name no others; and in Germany the author of "All Quiet" is at the moment in Switzerland waiting for the Nationalist outcry against his book to die down. Without this secret service atmosphere continental literature would no doubt languish.

* * *

M. Barbusse accordingly brings a rough and heartening burst of air into the sedate biographical world, overburdened with its own irony. His book is an example of the stimulus of partisanship. The book is as much a picture of Barbusse as of Zola, and half one's pleasure in it springs from its attempt to bounce one into the belief that Barbusse has got inside Zola's skin and that Zola really intended to be like Barbusse but was prevented by a previous engagement. Thus, Zola as a near-Marxist, is much less boring than his books have become in the course of time. We should dread to read them again after reading M. Barbusse.

He has given a vivid picture of the world into which Naturalism was born. Flaubert, the Goncourts, de Maupassant and Cézanne gesticulate and ruminate on the page. And although starkness, brute realism and "scientific materialism" are what appeal to M. Barbusse in Zola—because the return to nature foreshadows revolution which he ardently desires—he is not always as tendentiously unsubtle as he may sound. It is true he has not yet heard of the collapse of "scientific materialism," but he sees that Zola failed in his self-appointed task of the application of research methods to literature. Zola was content to describe the horrors of alcoholism without also exposing the conditions of society which induced them. The awful fact is—if M. Barbusse will excuse us—that Zola is not a materialist in his sense at all, or only a half-hearted one. He was an idealist turned inside out: he idealized the sordid and ugly by making it fantastically more than life-size. He had—the laborious documentation of his books shows it—scanty sense of proportion. He was a Romantic of the close-up and his work, for all its excellence in some respects—M. Barbusse mentions his descriptions of crowds in motion—smells of the stove. For the rest, to hear literature praised because it is of the Left, and denounced because it is of the reactionary Right, is diverting but definitely misleading. Uniform starkness, like incessant scare headlines, destroys its own effects.

* * *

If M. Barbusse seeks to recreate one fight and start another, the half-dozen biographers who open Messrs. Duckworth's new series of half-crown pocket biographies have no tendencious object. They provide information and their prejudice, if any, is mild. Mr. Bonamy Dobrée on Wesley is the most entertaining. He has extracted the earlier Wesley, with his picturesque agonies of conscience, his pride, his courage and his fanaticism, with skill and not excessive irony. I missed an account of the meeting with Beau Nash; the nearest we get to Nash is Lady Huntingdon, his fashionable convert, in whose religion there was much craving for publicity.

Mr. W. J. Turner has likewise preferred the earlier to the later Wagner, but why is not clear. Cosima, Ludwig of Bavaria and Nietzsche are crowded with the last 20 years of his life into a few pages at the end of the book. Mr. Turner declares that Wagner is a vast fraud: the opinion requires a better proportioned book and argument.

Mr. John Drinkwater has little of importance to say on Shakespeare, and he may be said to take "the common sense view." He makes a bluff attack on the Baconians and Mr. Percy Allen. The remaining subjects are Queen Victoria, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Cecil Rhodes, but the treatment calls for no special comment.

In Mr. Middleton Murry's further "Reminiscences of D. H. Lawrence" (Cape 7s. 6d.) we return to controversy à l'anglaise, and very sad stuff it is, although of obvious interest. Lawrence is distinguished among English revolutionaries for the foreignness of his fighting technique and vocabulary. In part this was due to his long self-exile. Like any Frenchman or German, he makes himself a national issue. Either England follows Lawrence or England goes! It is one of the reasons that his "Letters," with their vivid pictures of places and people, their outcries and denunciations, are stimulating to a degree unusual in English literary annals. He was conducting a campaign. He was making war. Alas, the campaigner gone, the affair is petering out into an unedifying quarrel between Mrs. Carswell and Mr. Murry. In this book he corrects many of the lady's excesses, but the picture of Mr. Murry in a continual state of self-justification and self-mortification is not a pretty one.

LICENSEE.

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THE HOME FORUM

Europe's Boston

COMPARING one city to another is never entirely satisfactory. Cities, like people, have their own personalities, and one hesitates to draw too close a parallel between them. It has been said that all American cities are alike, yet who could mistake Boston for San Francisco, or New Orleans for Chicago? When one begins to note the points of resemblance, it is found that there are many more distinguishing features than identical traits.

More than one observer has commented on the similarity which Vienna bears to Paris, in spite of differences in size, language and history. The resemblance is a subtle one. The "atmosphere" seems the same. Usually, it is only some such vague and intangible likeness which leads one to associate two different cities in thought.

But I have recently been struck by a more than superficial kinship which exists between Geneva, the European city where I am now living, and my former home in America. Hardly a day passes without some reminder of Boston. As I am walking through the streets, I encounter some vista which has a familiar air. Or, as a guest in the house of a hospitable citizen, I hear conversation and am told of local incidents which carry me back to New England. Three thousand miles of distance are obliterated in an instant. I might be on the other side of the Atlantic.

* * *

The hill here is no higher than Beacon Hill, though its slopes are more abrupt. Going up and down is rather a problem sometimes in winter; but, on the whole, it affords no greater difficulties than its Boston counterpart. Instead of the State House dome, there are two towers and a spire on the Cathedral which crowns the summit. On New Year's Eve, when the streets are thronged with people, I am reminded of Beacon Hill on Christmas Eve. In this connection, we can learn something from Boston, and Boston can learn something from us. Our fête would be more attractive if we put candles in the windows. And the Beacon Hill festivities might be all the merrier if one of our customs were adopted. When the big clock on the Cathedral strikes twelve on New Year's Eve, everybody kisses everybody else. The little square in front of the big church is crowded with townspeople. Whole families embrace, there are shouts of laughter, and the sound of kisses rises like the hiss of foam on the crest of a wave to the watchers in the windows round.

At the foot of the hill is the lake. It is many times larger than the Charles River Basin, yet the resemblance is obvious. The houses along the quais look out across the water, just like the ones on Beacon Street or Bay State Road. The lake at this point is no wider than the Basin.

On the opposite side of the hill from the lake is a park which might almost be the Common. It has the same sort of wide paths across it, and the numerous monuments and statues impart a like conviction that one is on historic ground.

As I have intimated, this similarity which has impressed me so forcibly extends beyond mere physical and geographical features. The people are not unlike Bostonians. There is a granite-like quality in their characters which one associates with New England. Here, as in Boston, a sturdy Protestant aristocracy has watched the waves of an immigrant flood of different faiths and nationalities mounting ever higher around the base of the hill. The recent politics of the community may be summarized as a clash between the old order and the rising tide of "modernity," cosmopolitanism and disrespect for vested interests.

There is even a national resemblance between Switzerland and America. If democracy in the New World can be said to have been founded on Plymouth Rock, this nation is in hardly less degree the pioneer of self-government in Europe. The spirit of the New England town meeting has deep roots in this community. Federalism was an old story here when it was adopted as a startling innovation in the United States.

As the literary and intellectual history of America has been largely made in Boston, so to Geneva have come European writers, thinkers and artists who have added to the riches of the world's thought and expression. In the older part of the town, it seems that almost every other house bears a plaque commemorating some accomplishment in the field of letters or of music.

As Boston has been a pioneer in religious history, so the voices of great leaders have been often raised within the confines of this city. The Reformation brought it to the forefront in a Europe struggling for religious freedom. Before the Pilgrim Fathers made their adventure westward, the liberties they sought had been guaranteed to this citizenry.

REX MILLER.

The Commonsense Fairy-Lore of Grimm and Andersen

There is a foolish fairy world in which no one, whether child or adult, honestly believes, with fairies in flower-cups, dewdrops and moonbeams, pointing toes in the worst Italian Ballet method, sporting imitation butterfly wings, and clad in Liberty silk or chiffon tunics; on a scale sufficiently small these frolic through children's literature or Celtic poetry and are supposed to embellish nature; in the heavier medium of dancing-schools they flap their arms and teeter about in sentimental poses supposed to represent the gyrations of a Sunbeam, a Daisy or a Summer Breeze. This sort of fairy world is always entered with a full inward consciousness of its unreality, glossed over with an artificial pretence of being imaginative, young at heart, or having a sense of beauty. But while the concept of fairyland is full of rhyme (of as poor quality as its pretences), it wholly lacks reason.

The fairy-lore of Grimm and Andersen has much more commonsense. In the days when they were first invented, folk-tales were told to grown-ups quite as much as children, and a sterling virility runs through them. They tell of a world where adventure happens freely and where everyone one meets is imbued with significant possibilities: where animals reward their friends by the exercise of amazing intelligence and power: where men must not be judged by outward appearance but by inward virtue and where the battle is almost invariably to the poor, the simple, the child-like and those whom the world despises.

This world of Miller's Third Sons, Guarded Princesses, Goosegirls and Witches was emphatically a world of highroads, cities, villages, farms, ships and voyages: a universe a little more illuminated perhaps than the one in which we habitually live, but not more wonderful. The people who inhabit it are merely keenly aware of the wonder of life: the rewards are doled out in a more certain and spectacular fashion perhaps, but there is nothing capricious in the awards. Opportunity exists forever and for the poorest and most handicapped, provided he be sufficiently highhearted. — From "Crusaders," by CONSTANCE SMEDLEY. (London: Duckworth).

Courtesy of the Casson Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Stoops in Snow": From an Etching by Martin Lewis

Tender Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to note that the English word "compassion" first appears in the King James Version of the Bible in connection with the narrative of the finding of the infant Moses in the little ark of bulrushes by the daughter of Pharaoh. As the author of Exodus stated it, "She had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children." The Egyptian princess, discerning the helpless status of the little one, expressed a tender regard for the babe, and, as the narrative tells us, "he became her son" by adoption. Is it, then, strange that when the child had grown to manhood he should have been the first in Jewish history to discern God as Love sufficiently clearly to give out the law of love for God and man?

In Christian Science compassion is awakened through the understanding of this Science, which reveals the law of divine Love; and it is interesting to note that Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Science of Christianity, uses the word in her enumeration of transitional qualities on page 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Moreover, the quality of compassion, allied to tenderness, is expressed throughout her inspired writings. The true compassion as thus expressed is always tender and, indeed, powerful; for, as she declares in writing of God as Spirit in the textbook just mentioned (p. 514), "Tenderness accompanies all the might imparted by Spirit."

All of this was demonstrated in the brief human career of Jesus, who exercised the greatest sense of divine power ever manifested by anyone on earth. His feeling for all humanity was always sympathetic and tender —compassionate in helpfulness. It was his unfailing love for mankind which drew the needy and sorrowful to him; for, as Matthew wrote of the Master's attitude toward the "great multitude," he "was moved with compassion toward them, and he healed their sick." The work of Christ Jesus was not mere preaching about pity or divine sympathy, but the practical work of exemplifying the divine qualities in teaching and healing.

These healing effects are indeed reiterated and repeated in the teachings and practice of Christian Science; and of this great religious title Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 25), "I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual." The writings of this author teach and illustrate the active exercise of the lovely quality of compassion, not merely in the letter of the spoken or written word, but in the true substance of its meaning. This teaching is based on nothing less than divine Principle, perfect Love, and on the vital doctrine of the Master, whose sense of compassion in dealing with the people of his time was indeed tender. It was expressed in highly practical ways, in the healing of the sick, the destruction of sin, and even the raising of the dead. In the ways and means of Jesus of Nazareth, compassion was expressed not solely in the assurance of immortality hoped for at some future time, but in instant release from the illusions of sin and its dire effects, disease and death.

Today the works of the Science of Christianity are found in the same practical effects; and the practice of this Science is accompanied with tenderness—that is, tender sympathy, gentleness of speech, encouragement to "hope in God" and to trust Him with all the heart. In the discussions between practitioner and patient, more and more sweet reasonableness and patience testify to divine power and illustrate the Godlike qualities of love, grace, wisdom, and good will. As these qualities are expressed, healing results, and the songs of angels reëcho in the human heart.

The needs of humanity are varied, and none are more evident in its present condition than the need for helpful sympathy and encouragement to look to God for the solution of its problems. The mere expression in words of pity for the woes and sufferings of men, women, and children does little to bring them into situations of relief. But compassion, God-inspired and sustained, aids much in destroying their discords and improving their conditions of health and general well-being. Human pity may say, It is too bad; but divine compassion says, Look to God —"there is lifting up."

Discerning the relation between humility and accomplishment, Christian Scientists are much encouraged by Mrs. Eddy's words, found in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Rain Accompaniment

The rain comes down
With pelting rhythm
On the roof
Tonight,
A fine accompaniment
As you read aloud
Carl Sandburg's verse.

LE BARON COOKE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Forgotten Letter by Dickens

We are told by the Editors of *The Letters of Charles Dickens* that Robert Browning was a dear and valued friend of the novelist. That is undoubtedly true, and therefore it is a pity that so little record of their friendship exists. Their friendship was inevitable, of course, for with the sole exception of Dickens, Browning was Forster's greatest friend, and he was the friend of Macready-too. And a friendship between two such men as Dickens and Browning was very natural. True, one was a cultured man and the other had no learning at all, but Browning was no ponderous pedant, and had none of the eccentricities or posings that are too commonly associated with poets. Both men were optimists. Both were sure that "God's in His heaven, All's right with the world," and preached that gospel untiringly. Both loved their fellow-men; both believed in and taught the gospel of love, and faith, and hope. I have seen no reference to the poet's opinions of Dickens's works, but we know that Dickens appreciated the worth of Browning's work from the beginning. He read *"Blot on the 'Scutcheon"* in manuscript in 1842, Forster having privately passed it on to him; and this is what he wrote:

"Browning's play has thrown me into a perfect passion of sorrow. To say there is anything in its subject save what is lovely, true, deeply affecting, full of the best emotion, the most earnest feeling, and the most true and tender source of interest, is to say that there is no light in the sun. . . . And I swear it is a tragedy that *must* be played; and must be played, moreover, by Macready. There are some things I would have changed if I could (they are very slight, mostly broken lines), and I assuredly would have the old servant *begin his tale upon the scene;* and be taken by the throat, or drawn upon, by his master, in its commencement. But the tragedy I never shall forget, or less vividly remember than I do now. And if you tell Browning that I have seen it, tell him that I believe from my soul there is no man living . . . who could produce such a work."

Peculiar interest attaches to this letter. It never saw the light of day—Browning never knew of its existence, until it was published in Forster's *Life of Dickens*. The play was produced by Macready in 1843, and there was unpleasantness between the actor and the author over its production. It was a failure. In 1864 Browning wrote an account of the whole business in a letter to Mr. Hill, then editor of the *Daily News*. "Macready," he wrote, "accepted the play 'at the instigation' of nobody — and Charles Dickens was not in England when he did so: it was read to him after his return, by Forster—and the glowing letter which contains his opinion of it, although directed by him to be shown to myself, was never heard of nor seen by me till printed in Forster's book some thirty years after." . . .

Why did Forster, the friend of Browning, Macready, and Dickens, withhold the novelist's letter, with its passionate appreciation of the play? The poet's biographer, Mrs. Sutherland Orr, says that he felt it a just cause of bitterness that the letter, which "was clearly written to Mr. Forster in order that it might be seen, was withheld for thirty years from his knowledge, and that of the public whose judgment it might so largely have influenced." Not unnaturally. The publication of the letter would have been balm to the poet in those days when he was struggling for recognition; at a time when he was being so much worried over the production of the play it would have meant much to him indeed. Then why did Forster, his closest friend, withhold it? Suppose he was torn by the claims of two friends? We know that he apprized Browning's genius at its true value, that he was the first critic of real standing to do so, and to foresee the poet's greatness. Suppose he felt that by withholding the letter he would be doing the one friend — Macready — an immediate substantial service, and doing the other no lasting harm, knowing that the actor had to "make good" in the present, and that the poet was certain of greatness notwithstanding a present disappointment? Suppose he laid this point of view before Dickens, and the latter said: "Very well; but publish the letter some day, to show to the world that I recognized a genius when I saw him"? On any other grounds than these Forster's conduct is simply inexplicable. Dickens must have acquiesced, for he and Browning were friends till the end of his life, and but for some reason for silence, the matter must have cropped up in the course of an intimacy extending over thirty years.—J. W. T. LEY, in "The Dickens Circle." (New York: Dutton.)

Before a Statue of Lincoln

In simple pose the giant figure stands
As if he gazed upon a pleading race;
A tender light of understanding floods
The homely features of his rugged face.

Year after year, the restless winter winds
Tear ruthlessly around this man of bronze,
But still he stands there in his selfsame place.
When winter winds have spent themselves and gone
And flowers rest their heads upon the base
Of the great statue, still the yearning face
Looks down upon the wayfarers below—
The steady, changing, never-ceasing flow
Of passers-by who sometimes stop to gaze
Upon the figure, carved so skillfully
That little children cry in sudden glee—
"Why, there is Lincoln!" then skip gayly on.

But now and then a passer-by will pause
And gaze with reverent love
On that bronze face
And whisper: "That is Lincoln," thoughtfully,
And suddenly, about the busy place,
Echoes the glory of that well-loved name.
"This is the man," the breezes seem to say,
"Who held the lighted torch of Freedom high;
Who visioned the great Gesture—saw it grow
And blazon its bright light upon the sky.
Humble, undaunted by the world's contempt,
The Great Emancipator traveled his lone way;
He who was scoffed at by the multitude
Is held in grateful, tender love today.

Behold our Lincoln, lover of mankind!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

SNOWSTORMS swirl, twist and fall, howling just as fiercely down the streets of a great city as they do in the lonely open country. In his etching, "Stoops in Snow," Martin Lewis has "clocked" in his own peculiarly graphic manner a windy moment in the reign of such a storm. The scene is New York City —and those who know this varicolored city will attest its authenticity.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Lewis has "arranged" his composition in even the slightest detail. He seems, in this instance, to have been a kind of human camera, recording the scene just as he found it without the aid of any artistic planning. Yet a knowing art critic might point out how uninteresting appears the row of old brown-stone steps and railings if one blocks out with a finger the lone figure ascending one of them.

Etching is not Mr. Lewis's only medium, for he is an established interpreter in the realms of oil and water color. He carries this knowledge of color into print making, endowing much of his work in that medium with a clearly defined color tonality. Most of his prints are of everyday happenings, observed in New York City; and, like "Stoops in Snow," seem to be photographic reproductions rather than imaginative studies.

This artist has also etched a series of prints, done during a trip he made to Japan. They have been compared favorably with the works of such outstanding print makers as Hokusai and Hiroshige.

Silent Silver World

At last they arrived at Port Said, that curious, rectangular-streeted, shanty-built place, that looks like Cheyenne painted pink and white; and of course there was much wonder and interest in beholding land again, and green water, and the swarming boats with their Greeks and Maltese and Negroes and Arabs, all in their various costumes. But it was with a far greater interest that they regarded the picture around them when the vessel had started again, and was slowly and silently stealing away into the wide and lonely desert land, by means of this water highway. The Suez Canal had been rather a commonplace phrase to Yolande—mixed with monetary affairs mostly, and suggestive of machinery. But all this was strange and new; and the vessel was going so slowly that the engines were scarcely heard; she seemed to glide into this dream-world of silver sky and far-reaching wastes of yellow sand. It was so silent and so wide, and so lonely. For the most part the horizon-line was a mirage; and they watched the continual undulation of the silver-white waves, and even the strange reflections of what appeared to be islands; but here there was not even a palm to break the monotony of the desert—only the little tamarisk bushes dotting the sand. From a marsh a red-legged flamingo, rose, slowly winging its way to the south. Then a string of camels came along with forward-stretching heads, and broad slow-pacing feet; the Bedouins either perched on the backs of the animals or striding through the sand by their side, their faces looking black in contrast to their white wide-flowing garments. And so they glided through the silent, gray, silver world. — From "Yolande," by WILLIAM BLACK.

Czułe Współczucie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

RZECZ godna uwagi, że angielski wyraz "compassion", co znaczy współczucie, użalenie się, zjawia się po raz pierwszy, w tak zwanym Przekładzie Biblji Króla Jakóba, w związku z opowieścią o znalezieniu przez córkę Faraona dziecińtką Mojżesz w małej arce z sitowia. Autor 2-iej księgi Mojżesza tak to podaje: "a użaliwszy się go, rzekła: Z dziatek Hebrajskich jest ten". Księżniczka egipska, postrzegając bezradny stan maleństwa, okazała dziecku czuły wzgląd i, jak mówi opowieść, było jej" ono "za syna" przez przybranie. Czyż można się tedy dziwić, że chłopiątko, po dojściu do wieku męskiego, pierwsze w Hebrajskiej historji dostatecznie jasno rozpoznało Boga, jako Miłość i wydało prawa miłości do Boga i człowieka?

W Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej współczucie budzi się dzięki zrozumieniu tej Wiedzy, która objawia prawo Miłości boskiej; równie jest godne uwagi, że Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, w dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" p. 115 /Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św./ używa tego wyrazu, kiedy wymienia przejściowe cechy. Nadto wyrażenie cechy współczucia, sprzymierzonej z czułością, znajdujemy we wszystkich natchnionych jej dziełach. Prawdziwe współczucie w wyrazie swym zawsze jest czułe, istotnie potężne, pisząc bowiem w powyższym swym podręczniku /str. 514/, gwiastuje ona: "Czułość towarzyszy wszelkiej mocy, którą darzy Duch".

Wszystko to demonstrował Jezus w krótkiej swej ludzkiej działalności, wprowadzając w czyn największy zmysł mocy boskiej, jaki kiedykolwiek ujawniał kiedyś na ziemi. Uczucie jego do całej ludzkości zawsze było życzliwe i czułe—współczujące w skutecznej pomocy. Ta niezawodna miłość jego do ludzkości pociągała ku sobie ubogich i smutnych. Mateusz bowiem o stosunku Nauczyciela do "mnóstwa ludu" powiada: on "zlitował się nad nim i uzdrawiał chorych". Dzieło Chrystusa Jezusa nie było tylko kazaniem o litości albo współczuciu boskiem, lecz stosowalną pracą udowadniania znamion boskich w nauczaniu i uzdrawianiu.

Uzdrawiając skutki te istotnie ponawiają się i powtarzają w naukach i praktyce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej; o wielkiej tej nazwie religii Mrs. Eddy pisze w "Retrospection and Introspection" /p. 25/: "Nazwałam ją Wiedzą Chrześcijańską, jest bowiem ona współczująca, pomocna i duchowa". Dzieła Mrs. Eddy uczą czynnego uprawiania ujmującej cechy współczucia i objaśniają ją nie tylko jako litere mówionego lub pisanego słowa, lecz jako prawdziwą substancję znaczenia jego. Zasady tej nauki nie są czemś mniejszem od boskiego Pryncypjum, Miłości doskonałej, jak i żywotnej doktryny Nauczyciela, którego zmysł współczucia ku ludziom jego czasów istotnie był czuły. Wyrażano go wysoce praktycznemi drogami: uzdrawianiem chorych, niweczeniem grzechu a nawet wskrzeszaniem umarłych. Sposoby wyrażania współczucia polegały nie tylko na zapewnieniu o nieśmiertelności, której się można spodziewać kiedyś w przyszłości, lecz na natychmiastowem wyzwoleniu ze złudzenia grzechu i jego okropnych skutków, choroby i śmierci.

Dziś prace Wiedzy Chrześcijaństwa ujawniają się w tych samych praktycznych skutkach, samej zaś praktyce Wiedzy towarzyszy czułość, to jest czuła sympatja, łagodność w mowie, zachęta do "nadziei na Boga" i do zaufania Mu całem sercem. W rozmowach między praktykującym a pacjentem coraz większa czuła rozumność i cierpliwość świadczą o mocy boskiej i ilustrują do Boga podobne znamiona miłości, łaski, mądrości i dobrej woli. Skoro te cechy są wyrażone, odzywają się echem w sercu ludzkiem skutki uzdrawiania i śpiew aniołów. Potrzeby ludzkości są różnorodne, jednak żadna z nich w obecnym stanie rzeczy nie jest tak oczywista, jak potrzeba pomocnej sympatji i zachęty do szukania w Bogu rozwiązania swych zagadnień. Same słowne okazanie litości nad niedolą i cierpieniami mężczyzn, kobiet i dzieci mało przyczynia się do ich wyzwolenia. Natomiast współczucie, natchnione z Boga i żywione, jest bardzo pomocne w niweczeniu ich dysharmonji i w polepszeniu stanu ich zdrowia i ogólnego dobro—bytu. Ludzka litość może powiedzieć: jest zbyt źle, współczucie zaś boskie mówi: Wejrzyj na Boga: "Jest wyżyszenie".

Ponieważ Chrześcijanie Naukowcy rozeznawają stosunek pomiędzy pokorą a spełnieniem, dodają im odwagi słowa Mrs. Eddy, które znajdujemy w jej "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" /str. 247/: "To mało, co spełniłam, wszystko zostało uczynione przez miłość,—niepomną siebie, cierpliwą, niezachwianą czułość."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A London Garden

Quiet filigree work of bare tree
Branches everywhere rest the eye.
Pigeons perch in a neighbor's pear tree,
Sea gulls circle a stormy sky.

Lilac blooms in my London garden.
Thrushes sing there, and summer green
Turns it into a glade in Arden,
Leafy vistas and no house seen.

EDGAR NEWGASS.

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STOCKS SHOW MODERATELY FIRMER TONE

Some Industrials Enjoy Gains—Telephone Has an Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Short covering in some of the recently depressed specialty issues gave an upward twist to the stock market in an apathetic week-end session today. A number of issues closed fractions to more than a point higher. Transfers approximated 350,000 shares.

The stock market, as measured by prive averages, has closed a little higher every day this week, save yesterday, when Thursday's rather brisk upturn attracted profit-taking. But the action of the market this week has clearly made bears uneasy.

Bullish activity cropped out today in some of the sugars, notably South Puerto Rico, which was bid up a point to a new high for 1932-33. The sugars had been creeping up earlier in the week, as the raw sugar market stiffened.

Some activity again cropped out in the gold issues, with Homestake, a traditionally wide mover gaining 3 points.

Rails Settle Back

Rails, leaders in recent sessions, settle back somewhat, as traders learned that the National Transportation Committee planned to make its report public next week, probably on Wednesday. Traders were not sure whether the report would be construed as "bullish," since rumors had it that it would take managements severely to task for failing to halt wasteful competition, and for piling up excessive debt structures in some instances. Losses in these shares, however, were fractional.

American Telephone was again firm, as Wall Street has turned to an almost unanimous opinion that directors will order the regular dividend next week. It gained about a point. Allied Chemical advanced as much. Some of the motion picture issues strengthened, with fractional gains appearing in Loews and R-K-O. Important realignments are expected in this industry, as result of receiverships for Paramount and R-K-O, and have been subject to a wide assortment of rumors.

U. S. Steel and du Pont gained fractions, and oils generally stiffened. Davison Chemical was a soft spot, off a point. Willys Overland was also sold in some volume, and sagged fractionally.

In the commodity markets, cotton reacted a little, closing 20 to 40 cents a bale lower. Foreign exchanges were mostly firm, with sterling cables ruling 3-16 of a cent higher at $3.42 15-16, and French francs up a shade. The silver currencies, however, notably the Shanghai tael and Mexican dollar, were lower.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds again treaded an uneven course today with strength in parts of the market offset by declines in some rails and miscellaneous industrials.

Many of the second grade rail issues which yesterday felt the weight of realizing continued a bit soft, although losses were not extensive. Some of the Chicago & Northwestern issues droped major fractions, but Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, and Erie 5s firmed from opening levels.

Oil obligations were again in rather good demand, particularly Shell Union 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s. Sinclair 6½s, which were strong yesterday had a fractional setback.

Utility loans showed a greater degree of firmness supported by favorable action in such investment issues as Detroit Edison 4½s and Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s. International Telephone bonds eased slightly, but Postal Telegraph 5s climbed another fraction. The domestic industrial division was quiet and irregular.

U. S. Government obligations showed no rallying tendencies, but were generally firmer than on the previous day. A few of the Treasury issues yielded slightly.

Foreign loans marked time in dull trading. Some of the South Americans recorded further small gains.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The following are commodity prices on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 11	Week Ago	Rear Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.67⅝	$.65½	$.73
Corn, 2 yellow	.40⅝	.39¼	.50
Oats, 2 white	27¼	.26	.36½
Flour	3.70	3.60	4.40
Beef, family	11.00	11.00	16.50
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.50
Lard	.0470	.0455	.0515
Cotton, mid up	0620	.0590	.0670
Zinc	.0270	.0285	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel,bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06
Tin	.2375	.2350	.2170
Rubbers	.03⅛	.02⅞	.04
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Printcloths	.02¼	.02	.03⅞

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—At the office of the American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., C. E. Calder, president, announced that a syndicate headed by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has underwritten 33,000,000 silver taels 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Shanghai Power Company, of which 15,000,000 silver taels are to be publicly offered in Shanghai at 96 and interest. The bonds run for 40 years and are payable in silver taels.

JANUARY MOTOR SALES RISE

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that January motor vehicle production by its members exceeded that of the corresponding month a year ago by 5 per cent, the first comparative rise since August, 1931. Last month's output is estimated at 115,915 cars and trucks, 38 per cent above the December total and larger than production for any month of 1932 with the exceptions of March and April. The figures do not include Ford operations.

SEATTLE BUSY SILK PORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Silk Association of America, Inc., says that Seattle led as a port of arrival for raw silk during 1932. Bales entering there numbered 70,621. Vancouver received 68,639 bales, San Francisco 63,009 and Los Angeles 19,290. Total imports were 547,195 bales, compared with 605,919 in 1931.

HOTEL LEXINGTON MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—In January Hotel Lexington served 101 per cent more restaurant patrons than in the like month in 1932. Restaurant customers in January were 32,176, compared with 16,900. The Lexington also served 15 per cent more room patrons in January, a total of 19,000.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS COMPANY

Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 130,726 tons of coal in January, compared with 166,470 tons in December, and with 87,688 tons in January, 1932.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
5½	4½	..	Adams Express	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10½	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8	7⅞	8	
17⅝	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
1⅛	1	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3½	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	10	2½	2½	2½	2½
3½	2½	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	2¼	2½	2½	2½
8½	6¾	..	Alleghany Steel	20	8	8¾	8¾	8¾
89¾	80⅛	.01	Allied Chem	3100	84¾	83⅞	84⅛	83⅝
32	30	2	Amerada	1100	31	30⅝	31	30¼
1⅛	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
62⅝	54	4	Am Can	4100	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	58
128⅝	123½	7	Am Can pf	100	128	128	128	
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdy	400	8½	8	8¼	8½
27⅜	19	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	19½	19	19½	19⅝
10⅜	6½	..	Am European	100	6½	6½	6½	
8½	5⅝	..	Am & For Pow	700	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅞
14	9⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
13	7⅞	..	Am & For Pow 8	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
9¼	6⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
6½	4½	..	Am Ice	100	5	5	5	
6⅝	6⅝	..	Am International	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
21	13½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	19	19	19	19
9¼	8⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
7⅞	6	..	Am Radiator	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
10⅜	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅝	11⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞
39⅞	..	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
37	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	34	33⅛	33⅛	34⅜
35½	31⅞	2½	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	34
27⅛	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	27	26½	27	26½
108⅜	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4700	103¼	102¼	103⅛	102¼
18⅜	13	..	Am Type P pf	50	14¼	13¾	13⅜	14½
2½	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8¾	6⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅞
1⅜	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	200	1½	1½	1½	
3¼	4	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
46½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	45	44½	45	44⅞
66	54⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	
23¾	17½	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	26⅛	24⅞	25½	25½
17½	13¼	1	Atl Refining	400	16½	16¼	16⅛	15⅝
56½	40	..	Auburn Auto	2100	43	42	43	42½
1	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	500	1	1	1	
7⅝	5⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛

—B—

11⅜	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	12	11⅜	12	12
14	10½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15
73	72	6½	Bamberger pf	50	73	73	73	
4¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
65½	63½	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
11½	8⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
11½	9⅜	..	Best & Co	700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
16⅞	13⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
14⅝	12¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13½	13¼	13½	13½
28⅝	19½	.21	Borden	400	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜
9¾	7¾	..	Borg Warner	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
38	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	30	29½	29⅞	29½
4½	3	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¼	1¼	..	Budd Mfg	100	1¼	1	1	1
5	3⅛	.60	Budd Mfg pf	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2¼	1⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅜	1½	1½	1¾
3⅜	2¾	..	Bullard	100	3	3	3	
4¼	1⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	70	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	7⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
9¼	6	..	Bush Term deb	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
23½	13½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	16	16	16	
46⅛	45	7	Byers pf	50	43¼	42½	43¼	42⅜

—C—

3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	2	2	2	2⅛
44½	44⅛	3	Canad South'n	10	44½	44½	44½	
14⅜	10⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅞
50	39⅜	..	Cash Thresh	2700	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
60	50⅜	4	Case Thresh pf	10	51	50¾	50¾	51
9½	6½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	7	7	7	7
9	6¾	..	Celanese Corp	100	7	7	7	7
3½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	8000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	19⅝	18½	19⅝	18¾
8⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro dePasco	400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜
20⅜	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1400	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
30½	26½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	30½	30	30	30½
1⅛	⅞	..	Chi & R Isl pf	100	1	1	1	1
3½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6½	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	7½	7½	7½	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	3	2⅝	3	3
7½	5¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	7½	6¾	7½	6⅞
7½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6	6	6	
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6¾	6½	6⅝	7
17¾	11½	1	Chrysler	2500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12⅞
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	12	12	12	
17⅜	13¼	1	Columbia Gas	20	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
10⅝	9¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	9½
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	300	5	5	5	5⅜
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	76	76	76	76½
24½	23	3	Comm Cred A	300	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅝
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23½
12½	10	.60	Comm Solvents	500	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
2⅞	2	..	Comwith & So	2300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	36½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	38	38	38	38
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film 1 pf	800	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¾
63¼	51	4	Consol Gas	3500	53	52½	52¾	53½
99	94⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	300	96⅜	94⅞	95	95½
5½	4	½	Consol Laundries	800	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼
5⅞	5½	..	Colsol Oil	2300	6⅛	5⅜	6	5⅝
100¼	98	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	1¾	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	2	2	2	
40½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	800	40½	39¾	39¾	
42½	38½	2	Cont Can	300	41	40¾	41	41½
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15½
2¾	1¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	10	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
56¾	52¼	3	Corn Products	700	54⅞	54¼	54¾	55
145⅞	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	90	137	137	137	137
4¼	3½	..	Coty	300	4	4	4	
19	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	200	16	16	16	16
⅞	⅝	..	Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	13	12¾	12¾	13
11⅞	8	..	Curtis Publishing	10	8¾	8	8	89
48⅝	37¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	900	38⅛	37¾	37¾	39
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	1300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾

—D—

4⅞	1⅛	..	Davison Chem	5700	2½	1⅞	1¾	2⅛
6	3⅛	.60	Davega St	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
9¾	7¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	4500	53⅛	52¼	52¾	52¾
27⅞	20½	..	Del Lack & W	4500	26	25½	25¾	25¾
71⅛	67	6	Detroit Edison	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅛
19¼	18¼	1	Diamond Match	200	19	19	19	
15¾	12⅛	1.30	Dome Mines	300	14⅜	14½	14¾	14½
13¾	10½	.75	Douglas A	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
41½	34½	2	du Pont de Nem	5300	37¾	37½	37¾	37⅝

—E—

61¾	54	3	Eastman Kodak	200	57½	57½	57½	57⅞
6	5⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
20⅞	16⅞	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	200	17½	17⅜	17⅜	18
88	86½	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	87	87	87	87
1¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1	1	1	1
1¾	1⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅜	5¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅝
20½	14½	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
25½	23⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
35	26	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
11	9	1½	Equitable Off Bld	100	9	9	9	
6¼	5	..	Erie RR	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
7¾	5⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	7	7	7	7⅜

—F—

54	52	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	54	54	54	
63⅜	51¾	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	56	56	56	56
56	50	2½	First Nat Stores	100	50	50	50	50
10½	7½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	8½	8¼	8½	
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22
26⅜	22¼	2	Freeport Texas	200	24½	24½	24½	24¼

—G—

19¾	16⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	200	15	15	15	15
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	500	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
16⅝	12⅞	.40	Gen Electric	6500	14	13⅝	14	14
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12	12	12	12
27¾	22⅞	2	Gen Foods	4300	24½	24	24¼	24⅛
1¼	1	.30	Gen G&E 8% B	30	1¼	1¼	1¼	
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	1000	41	40¾	41	40¾
14⅞	12	1	Gen Motors	5300	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	12¾
20⅞	16¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	20	20	20	19¾
⅞	½	..	Gen Realty	200	½	½	½	½
6½	3½	..	Gen Refractories	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
20¼	15⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
6	5½	..	Glidden	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
56½	53	7	Glidden ppf	10	53	53	53	
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
6¼	4	..	Goodrich	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
18⅜	10⅝	..	Goodyear	400	13	12½	13	12⅜
11⅜	7⅜	..	Great Nor pf	200	10¼	10	10	10⅛
7	5⅜	..	Great Nor Ore	900	6	6	6	5⅝
9¼	7	..	Great West Sug	600	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8⅝
1¼	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1	1	1	

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
15	15	..	Hamilton W pf	10	15	15	15	
52	45	7	Hanna (MA) pf	80	51	51	51	
8	6¾	..	Harbison Walker	100	8¾	6¾	6¾	
57¾	49¾	5	Hershey Choc	400	50¼	49¾	50¼	49¾
80	75	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	75	75	75	75½
7	3⅛	..	Holland Furnace	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
163	145	9	Homestake Min	1400	163	160	163	160
13¾	12¼	..	Houston Oil	200	13½	13½	13½	13
3¼	2½	..	Houston Oil new	100	2½	2½	2½	

—I—

15½	11¼	..	Ill Central	700	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜
38⅝	28½	2	Indus Rayon	700	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	35¾
31¼	23	1.50	Ingersoll-Rand	100	24½	24½	24½	24
7⅞	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
97½	87⅞	6	Int Business M	100	89	89	89	90½
4½	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25¼	19½	1.20	Int Harvester	4700	20	19½	19½	19⅞
1⅜	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	7¼	..	Int Nickel	400	8½	8	8½	8
4½	2½	..	Int Pap&P pf	500	3⅛	3	3	3½
27¼	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	100	27	27	27	27¼
8¾	6¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	1700	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞

—J—

23¾	18⅝	..	Johns Manville	400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	19¾

—K—

8½	7⅜	..	Kayser (J) & Co	400	8½	8	8	8⅜
5¾	4⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
33½	30	6	Kendall Co pf	20	32	32	32	
10½	8¼	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	9	9	9	9
10¾	8⅞	1	Kresge	400	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
18¼	16½	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼

—L—

38	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	36	36	36	
14⅞	10½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	13	13	13	13¼
47⅜	41¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	43⅜	43½	43½	44
6⅝	5¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
14⅞	11½	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	12	12	12	
21⅜	15½	3	Loew's Inc	200	16⅝	16	16⅛	15⅞
31½	21½	..	Louisville & N	6000	32	31	31½	31⅝
17½	16⅜	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	300	16½	16⅜	16⅜	..

—M—

23⅜	18⅜	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	400	22½	22½	23½	22¼
1	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20½	14½	1	Mack Trucks	300	18¼	16	16¼	15¾
35¾	25¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	27	27	27	27½
1½	1	..	Mallinson	100	1	1	1	
4	3	..	Mallinson pf	20	3	1	1	3
10⅜	6	..	Man liv mg	10	9½	9½	9½	9
11½	10	.60	Marine Mid	100	10¼	10½	10½	10¼
¼	¼	..	Market St Ry	100	¼	¼	¼	
1	1	..	Market St Ry pf	30	1	1	1	
⅝	⅝	..	Market St Ry 2pf	50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	3½	..	Maytag pf ww	100	3½	3½	3½	
17½	15	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	16	16	16	15⅞
4½	4⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Min Moline	300	1	1	1	1
8⅝	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
19	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	1700	19	18½	19	18½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Mo Pacific	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
31	27½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
15	12⅜	..	Montgom Ward	1700	13½	13	13⅛	13⅛
3¾	2¾	..	Murray Body	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

—N—

20¼	13	..	Nash Chat StL	160	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20
41	33½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	600	36	35⅜	36	36
8½	7	..	Nat Cash Reg	100	7	7	7	7
18¼	13⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	300	14½	14	14	14
60	50	6	Nat Lead	300	51	50	50	52
81	78½	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	81	80	80	
15¼	11½	1	Nat Pow & Lt	100	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
22	19	.50	Nat Steel	300	19⅞	19	19⅛	19¾
8½	6	..	Nat Surety	100	7	7	7	7
10⅜	6½	.60	Nat Tea	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
21½	16⅞	..	NY Central	2800	19¼	19⅛	19½	20
6¼	3¼	..	NY C & StL pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
17⅜	13	..	NY NH & H	300	16⅛	16	16	16⅜
30¼	22¾	..	NY NH & H pf	100	28	28	28	28¼
11⅞	7⅜	..	NY Ont & W	800	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4⅞	1¾	.10	NY Shipbldg	300	4	4	4	3⅞
36	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	49½	49½	49½	48
21¼	17⅝	1.10e	Noranda M	700	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜
31½	23¼	10a	North American	2000	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	25¼
7¼	5½	..	No Am Aviation	1300	6⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾
74½	67	.6	No Am Edison pf	100	67	67	67	
17⅜	13	..	Northern Pacific	1200	16⅜	16	16½	15⅞

—O—

7½	5¾	.50e	Ohio Oil	600	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
6⅜	4	..	Oliver F E ppf	500	4	4	4	4
2¼	1⅞	..	Omnibus	800	2	2	2	2
3¼	1⅜	..	Orpheum Circ pf	20	2½	2½	2½	
13½	10⅜	1	Otis Elevator	600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4⅜	3	..	Otis Steel	100	3¾	3¾	3

BULLISH WHEAT NEWS FAILS TO AFFECT PRICES

After Small Rally Market Recedes—Foreign Data Not Adverse

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—The wheat market made a poor showing in view of what was considered decidedly bullish crop news.

The coldest weather in many years caught a large area of the winter wheat crop without any snow protection of importance, and the largest section where the fields were bare was in the west end of the belt, where the general condition of the crop was already decidedly poor.

The consensus was that the crop promise was quite definitely lowered on the whole by the subzero temperatures.

However, the wheat market continues to be shock proof, and after a small rally prices receded. Some of the selling was attributed to mills selling out wheat taken from the Red Cross in payment for grinding and handling the wheat.

Long Liquidation

There was also scattered long liquidation by discouraged holders, owing to the disappointing action of the market. The reactionary tendency of the wheat market for a time was in the face of quite a pronounced rally in stocks, which it was assumed would be a helpful factor in the grain markets.

Foreign news on the whole was not discouraging. Of the 7,058,000 bushels shipped from Australia, close to 4,000,000 bushels went to the Far East, and owing to the cheapness of wheat everywhere a broadening of markets in Asia appears to be developing. China bought 808,000 bushels of Argentine wheat in addition to more recent purchases of Australian wheat.

There is a possibility that eastern Europe may absorb considerable wheat from other countries before the end of the season. So far since Aug. 1, Russia and the Danubian countries have shipped 84,000,000 bushels less wheat than for the similar time last year.

Port stocks in Europe are small, and according to recent advices some, at least, of the European countries will be heavier buyers of wheat from exporting countries. Liverpool has acted fairly steady, considering the action of the markets on this side.

Cash Wheat Firm

In this country the cash markets for wheat continue to hold decidedly firm. Receipts have been reduced still more by the cold weather, and there is at present no selling of importance by the country. Elevator stocks at terminals are still decidedly heavy, but are smaller than a year ago by a wide margin, and holders show no inclination to depress prices in order to effect sales.

On the whole, wheat operators are still inclined to mark time until the farm reserves are given out and until the growing season discloses what the real prospects for wheat are. At the same time, there is no general selling pressure, the market holding within a narrow range.

Corn has been in a rut for a long time with no present indication of moving out of it. Export buying is still a minus quantity, although present prices for American corn in some positions are lower than Argentine corn. Domestic cash trade lingers in the doldrums, and country selling was checked by the cold weather, which also stepped up farm consumption.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady.
Bonds: Irregular; Oil issues strong.
Curb: Irregular; some utilities ease.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.
Cotton: Lower; southern selling.
Sugar: Strong; unsettled Cuban political conditions.

FOREIGN

London: Activity on the stock exchange was very small and most sections showed considerable irregularity. Some leading gold shares were easier owing to selling pressure and international issues were reactionary on unfavorable Wall Street advices. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: Trading on the Boerse was quiet and prices remained practically unchanged.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse was calm, awaiting the outcome of the finance debates. Petroleum issues, however, showed gains, while rents were well sustained. The closing was firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.01	6.17	6.01	6.02	—.05
May	6.16	6.30	6.15	6.15	—.06
July	6.29	6.42	6.28	6.29	—.04
October	6.48	6.64	6.42	6.42	—.08
December	6.60	6.73	6.57	6.57	—.07
January	6.68	6.77	6.63	6.63	—.07

Spots 6.10, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.03	6.11	6.00	6.00	—.12
May	6.14	6.25	6.14	6.14	—.12
July	6.28	6.38	6.26	6.27	—.11
October	6.47	6.56	6.45	6.45	—.12
December	6.59	6.69	6.58	6.58	—.11
January	6.65	6.67	6.63	6.63	

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.79	4.79	4.77	4.78	—.06
May	4.80	4.82	4.79	4.80	—.06
July	4.83	4.84	4.81	4.83	—.06
October	4.88	4.89	4.87	4.88	—.06
December	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	—.06
January	4.92	4.93	4.92	4.93	—.06

Spots 5.01, off 12 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
February	47.00b	47.50	—.50
March	47.50b	47.50	—.90
April	48.30b	48.00	—.80
September	49.50b	49.20	—.80
October	49.60b	49.40	—.80
November	49.70b	49.80	—.60
December	49.80b	49.80	—.30
January	50.00b	49.80	—.30

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE NET

Buckeye Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $737,803 after charges or $3.69 a share (par $50) on 200,000 shares, compared with $915,943 or $4.57 a share in 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	62	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38¾	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '62	38	37¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14	13¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34¾	34⅛
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	36½	35⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	70⅛	70⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86⅛	86⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '29	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅜	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105	104⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	104⅜	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¼	95⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93⅛
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	85	85
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	32½	32⅛
AAtlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	36	36
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	55	53¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86	84
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	43½	42¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	32½	32⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	77⅛	76⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	68	67¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¾	33⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44⅛	43⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	69½	68⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88½	88⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	43⅛	42¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50	49⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	107⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110⅛	110⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	88½	88⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	92⅜	92⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71⅛	70
Bklyn-Man Tr 4s '68	93½	93⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83⅝	83⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '51	105	105
Buff R&P 4½s '57	43¾	43⅛
Buff R&P 5s gen '37	88⅛	88⅛
Bur Cedar R&N 5s '34	80	80
Bush Term con 5s '35	23	23
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	47	47
By Products Coke 5½s '49	45	45
Calif Fruit P 8s '38	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87½	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅝	87
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87½	86¾
Can North 4½s '35	97½	97
Can North deb 7s '40	100⅝	100⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	57	57
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	65
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65¾	65¾
Cen of Ga Mid '35	39	39
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	5	4⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83½	82¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	61	61
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	87	87
Certainteed 5½s '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	74½	73⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103⅛	101⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	105⅛	105⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	92⅝	92⅜
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	87⅛	87
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11½	11½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅛	105⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34⅝	34⅛
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	46	46
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	48½	46
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5000	5	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18⅝	18⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18⅜	18⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	13⅜	13⅛
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	66⅜	66
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	44½	44⅛
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	49¼	49⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	19	18¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	24⅝	24⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25	24⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24	23⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13½	13¼
Chicago Ter Haut & SE 1s 5s'60	25	25
Chicago Un Sta 5s '63	101¾	101
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68	67½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	75½	75⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	42⅝	41⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅝	99⅝
Cin Un Term 5s wi '57	103⅜	103
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	78	78
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	75	75
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83½	83⅛
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	58	58
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	85	84¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85¾	85⅜
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104	104
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100⅝
Con Gas 5s '57	103⅞	103⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	18	18
Container Corp 6s '48	40¼	40⅛
Corn Products 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	134	134
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80⅝	80¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	102	102
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34	33⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98⅜	98⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	13½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98⅜	98⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '65	101	101
Dold Packing 6s '42	67	66⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	60	60
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	105	104⅝
Erie RR ref 4s '67	20¾	20½
Erie RR 1st 111 Ext	100⅝	100⅝
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48¼	48⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29½	29⅛
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	65	65
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '56	105	105
Gen Theater Equip 6 s '40	1⅜	1¾
Goodrich 6s '45	41¾	41⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	74½	74
Goodyear Tire 6s '57	78	78
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	97	96½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	97½	97
Houston Oil 5½s '40	47⅜	47⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33¼	33¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87½	87
Humble Oil 5s '37	103⅝	103⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝
Ill Central 3s Lou div '55	59½	59⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	64	63½
Ill Central 4s '53	49⅛	49⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39¾	39⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	70⅛	70⅛
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s A '63	50	50
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36½	36
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	42
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58¼	58
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '49	60	60
Int & G Nor 1st 6s B '56	20	20
Int Paper 6s '55	13¾	13¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33⅞	333
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31	31
Int Tel & Tel 5s '77	84	83¾
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	84	84
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww '48	85	85
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52	52
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104½	104⅛
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	104⅛	104
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	60	59⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94	94
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91	91
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33	32⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	89	89
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93¾	93⅝
L'Autiare 8s '51	3½	3½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33½	33½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	42	42
Loew's Inc 6s '41	67¾	67¾
Long Dock 6s '35	101	101
Long Island 5s '34	100½	100½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29¾	29¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	75¾	75¾
L&N uni 4s '40	91	91
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	79	78
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88	87½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36¾	36⅜
Manhat Ry 3d 4s 2013	20½	20½
Marion Steam S 6s '47	35	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	68¼	67½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	32	31½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¾	91¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	78
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78¼	77½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	18	16
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¼	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	41	41
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	74¼	74¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	10¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	25⅝	25
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24⅝	24¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	25¼	24½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	25	24½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9½	9½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	5	5
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55½	55⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	83¼	82⅝
Nat Steel 5s '56	79⅜	79⅜
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105⅝	105⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	95½	95⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58¼	58
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58⅞	58⅞
Noris T 4s	53½	53½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	79⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70¾	69⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46½	46½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45½	45½
NYC&HR rfg im 5s 2013	49¾	49¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63	61
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17¼	17⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20¼	20½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12½	12¼
N YConnec Ry 4½s '53	95¼	95
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	102⅝	102⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	53	53
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	43	43
NY NH&H 4½s '67	62½	62½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	79¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40¾	40¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59½	59½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1⅜	1⅜
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	102¾	102½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	44	44
Norf & W gen 4s '96	99⅞	99¾
North Am Co 5s '61	83¼	83¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	78	78
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	81	81
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58½
Nor Pacifics pr in 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	75½	74¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	50	50
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	104	104
Otis Steel 6s '41	21	21
Owens Ill Glass	101½	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35¾	35¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	11	10¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	35	35
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	10½	10½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	72⅝	72⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s E '81	69¼	69¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	84	84
Penn Railroad 6s '64	89	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96¼	96
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103½	103
Penn Railroad 4½s	87¾	87⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 8s '47	106⅛	106
Pere Marquette 5s '56	41⅛	41⅛
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73¼	72
Philadelphia Co 6s '67	86	85½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90¼	89¾
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40½	39¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	20⅝	20⅛
Pitts & W Va Ry 6½s '60 C	37½	36¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88¾	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26½	24
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	43¾	42
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅝	99⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104¼	104⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76½	76½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73½	72½
Radio Keith Orph 6s '46	10	10
Read Con RR NJ col 4s '51	78	78
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	89	89
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	56⅛
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	36	36
Rochester Gas 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	83⅞	83¾
St Joseph Lead	85½	85½
St Louis M&S 4s R&O div '33	51½	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¼	12¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta.	10	9
St Louis & SF 4½s	10¾	10
StLP M&M con 4s '33	96½	96½
StLP M&M 4½s '39	97	96½
StLP Union Depot rfg 6s '73	99¼	99¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78	78
Shell Union 5s '47	77	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77¾	77⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98½
Skelly Oil Co 6½s '39	94½	94½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	91¾	91¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	108½	108
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	⅞	⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78⅛	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50	50
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70¾	70½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	23¼	23
Southern Ry con 5s '94	53½	53½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27¾	27¾
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	45	45
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Studebaker 6s '45	37¾	37
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	91	91
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	68¾	65½
Texas Corp 5s '44	89½	89¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	56¼	56
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	55	55
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¾	44
Third Ave ref 5s '60	27½	27⅛
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	23½	23½
Union El L & P 5s '37	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅝	100⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	84	84
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	93	93
Underelbe 6s '53	10	10
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64	36¼	36¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	28⅝	25
Westphalia El 6s '53	48½	47

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aeme Wire vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
†30 Alum Co Am pf	42	42	42
1 Am Beverage	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Am Cyan B	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Am Gas&El	27½	27	27½
†50 Am Laun Mch	8½	8½	8½
23 Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
11 Am Sup Power	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
4 As G&EL A	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 As Tel Ut	1	1	1
11 Atlas Corp	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2 Atlas Corp pf A	38	38	38
2 Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Auto V Mach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†25 Axton Fish A	43½	43½	43½
B			
3 Ben Ind Loan (1½)	11	10⅞	10⅞
3 Blue Ridge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Blue Rid pr pf (3h)	26½	26	26
1 Brat T & L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Brillo Mfg (.60)	8½	8¼	8¼
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Cent St El	2	2	2
33 Cities Service	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1 Comwith Edis (5)	71	71	71
2 Cont Secur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25 Cord Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Crown C Ill A	3½	2½	3½
1 Cuneo Press	10	10	10
D			
1 Darby Pet	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Deere ⅛ Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 De Forest	¼	¼	¼
E			
4 East Gas & F	8	8	8
†25 East G&F 6 pf	59¼	59¼	59¼
26 El B ⅛Sh	16¼	15⅞	16
4 El B & Sh pf	40	38	39½
1 El ⅛ & Sh 5 pf	33	33	33
1 El P & L opt war	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Elect Sh pf	40	40	40
F			
1 Fed Bak Shops	¼	¼	¼
†10 First Nat St Ist pf	10	11	11⅛
2 Flintwote A	1½	1½	1½
1 Ford M Can A	6½	6½	6½
3 Ford Mot Ltd	33⅛	3¼	3⅜
G			
1 Gen Alloys	¾	¾	¾
1 Gen Aviation	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†10 Gen Pub S pf	29½	29½	29½
2 Glen Alden	10	9¾	10
1 Goldman Sachs T	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†20 Gt A & P 1st pf	122	122	122
5 Gulf Oil Pa	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞
H			
13 Holling Gold	6⅝	6½	6⅝
I			
†50 Ill P&L 86 pf	28½	26	26
9 Imp Oil Can	7¼	7¼	7¼
14 Internat Pet	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
1 Inter Util B	⅞	⅞	⅞
†50 Inters Pow Del pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
L			
1 Lone Star Gas (.64f)	7	7	7
M			
2 Mass Util Asso	2½	2½	2½
1 Mid St Pet A vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mid Roy cv pf	5	5	5
2 Mount & Gulf Oil	¼	¼	¼
N			
1 Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
1 Nat Container pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
†1 Nat Investors	2½	2½	2½
1 New Amster Gas	12½	12½	12½
6 NY Shipbuild Fd	2⅜	2½	2⅜
†25 NY Tel 6½ pf (6½)	115½	115½	115½
5 NY Transit	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1 Novadel-Ag	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
O			
1 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ohio Oil pf	71½	71½	71½
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf	25	25	25
13 Pan-Am Airways	25½	25½	25½
3 Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
58 Pa Wat & Pow rts	1-32	1-32	1-32
1 Phoenix Sec pf	9½	9½	9½
30 Pioneer Gold	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Pitney-Bowes	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pug Sd P 5 pf	21	20¼	20¼
R			
4 Repub Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
S			
†75 Safety Car H & L	21¼	20¼	21¼
4 Salt Cr Con	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	42	42	42
21 Silica Gel ctf	½	½	½
2 So Penn Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
33 St Oil Ind	21¼	20⅞	21⅛
7 St Oil Ky	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Swift & Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
†50 Swiss-Am El pf	28⅜	26⅞	28⅜
T			
5 Teck-Hugh G	4	4	4
U			
1 Unit Corp war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Unit Dry Dock	¼	¼	¼
2 Unit Founders	1½	1½	1½
10 United Gas	1½	1½	1½
2 Un Lt & Pow A	3⅜	3⅛	3½
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	15½	15½	15½
†102 US Finish	⅞	⅞	⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS

2 Ala Pow 5s '51	90¼	90¼	90¼
27 Alar Pow 4½s '67	75¼	75	75¼
12 Alumin Co 5s '52	95	94¾	94¾
1 Am El & P 6s '57 A	21	21	21
2 Am G&E 8s 2028	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Am G&Pow 6s '39	23	22	22
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	55	54½	54¾
11 Appal El Pow 5s '56	94½	93¾	93¾
11 Ts Elec 4½s '53	42	41½	42
2 As G&E 5½s 1stInv ct	23	23	23
9 Ac G&E 5s '50	25½	25	25
28 As G&E 5s '68	24	23½	24⅞
16 As G&E 4½s '49 C	23½	22¾	22¾
30 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	15	14¼	14¼
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	19	19	19
1 Baldw Loco 5½s '43	75	75	75
29 B&O RR 5s '96 F	42¾	42	42½
2 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	95¾	95½	95¾
16 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	95¾	95	95
2 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
9 Bingh LH&P 6s '46	100¼	100

News of Art, Music and the Theater

An International Show for 1933

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

DURING February the international contemporary painting show, assembled by the College Art Association and first seen at the Worcester Museum, is on view in the RKO Building, Rockefeller Center. The show goes next to Cleveland, with Detroit, Cincinnati, Toledo and Baltimore to follow. Expectations are that it will be invited to other large cities, including Chicago. In a degree this exhibition supplies the place left vacant by the omission of the Carnegie International at Pittsburgh this year, for though the 336 canvases make a big show in themselves, the ensemble may be taken as indicative of what is being done in the countries represented, rather than as proving anything like a comprehensive cross-section of contemporary picture making.

It should be understood that the United States section contains little representation of painting done west of the Mississippi, and that that of the eastern area has a complexion not at all echoing the tone of the Academy shows. Of similar unacademic character, on the whole, are pictures in the English, French and German sections, which, with those of the United States, are to be considered in the present article. Impressions of paintings from other countries are to be printed later in this place.

United States

Altogether his own in scheme is Mr. Charles Burchfield's "Summer Evening." Austere in its materials of black, gray and sepia tonalities, it conveys the flavor of an ancient American homestead, coining into beauty the patterns of a naïve rural architecture, and epitomizing the decorative masses of fir trees. Poetically full of character is Mr. Leon Kroll's outlook in "Island Light," with its glowing greens in the scant bit of turf on top of a great lighthouse cliff, set in an iridescent sea. Even the clouds have structure in this artist's work. "Landscape," by Mr. Rockwell Kent, may well be a bleak souvenir of his sojourn in Greenland, with its hills rising in rocky rhythms, and casting into the water a deep blue shadow with an outline that is serrated by wind ripples.

Mr. Edward Hopper in "Mrs. Scott's House" captures a familiar guise of Cape Cod, and manages to imbue it with a plus element compounded partly of his own way of looking at things and partly of his delicate appearances of the atmospheric appearances of the sturdy house set on drumlins that the sharply modeled by the shadows cast by the low sun of late afternoon. "California Landscape," by Mr. Edward Bruce, wreathes the crevices of mountain shoulders with a garland of trees, and defines their ridges as sharply as if they had been chiseled by sand-laden hurricanes, a harsh background that is balanced by the tender rows of lettuce in the farming foreground and the transitional heaps of white straw in the middle distance. Miss Georgina Klitgaard's "May" discerns all nature in pastel tones—no manifestation of an oversweetened approach to the public, but an individual interpretation of the scene, with the trees becoming haloed in colored light and every form attaining to definite character.

There is appreciation of the charm of workaday usefulness in Mr. Eugene Speicher's painting of the faded lavender sweater worn by the subject of "Cowboy," in a picture that has a posed look that not all may care for. Miss Anne Goldthwaite's "Window at Night" sets against a panel of panes a rubber plant that the painter must have known like one of the family. In the whole show there is no more glowing spot than Mr. Maurice Sterne's "Peperoni," a still-life of peppers in various stages of ripening, from glistening dark green to flaming scarlet. Dynamic are the diagonal stresses of the design that Mr. Max Weber has evolved in "Football."

England

A show that is marked by diversity of talent, such as this one, conveys forcefully the distinction between painters who are so definitely derivative that they seem merely to echo Cézanne, Picasso, Modigliani, et als., and artists who have so absorbed the influences that have nurtured their art that they have come to have something to say in a way of their own. Mr. Richard Sickert is clearly in a great tradition that includes such names as Rowlandson and Hogarth, for he can draw expressively; more, he can be humorous without extravagance. His "Private View of the Royal Academy," with its filling of the whole canvas with colored areas in pictorial relations, and its witty and genial capture of the people of a time and place, is a picture worthy of prolonged study. Here is composition with humanity added.

In "Sun-Bathing," by Mr. William Roberts, it would seem that the design element dominates a composition of accented planes that disposes ingeniously the multiple line directions formed by a picnic party sprawled upon a beach. One cannot think that the painter liked the people he depicted, as Sickert did his subjects.

Form counts heavily in Mr. John Nash's "Saw Mill, Gloucestershire." Mass values, not details, have been the concern of the artist, and his picture proves how much of the painting can be completed by the observer when the values are right. For Mr. Nash definitely refrains from embroidering minor melodies, in assembling grand chords built up of colored shapes. "In Hampstead," by Mr. Algernon Newton, has meticulous detailed drawing, which is subdued to the contrast provided by a great shadow cast across the street by massed houses and trees in relation to the mellow sunshine of late afternoon, turning the whole into olive and ivory tonalities. Mr. Roger Fry, in "Provençal Landscape," would seem to have neglected drawing, but examination proves that he sought (and grasped) a visual illusion that is completed by vibrating color notes knowingly associated.

"My Son and Daughter-in-Law," by Sir William Rothenstein, is one of those informal things that are always a relief from the usual self-conscious, studio-posed portrait done on commission. Nor is the picture lacking in dignity, for at no time does its casualness lapse into triviality. "Vermont Sunflower," by Mr. Bernard Lintott, offers a color intensification, and a glorification of a common object, recalling Van Gogh without in any way synthesizing that painter's achievement.

France

Lively with the experimental mood is the French section, as was to be expected. Of foremost interest in a large canvas by M. Raoul Dufy, "Amphitrite," a reddish figure against an intense blue background, neo-classical in its vein, after the general manner of Picasso's style of the month before last. Nobody can hope to keep up with the Picasso tide of fashion. Surely he has to ask of himself each morning, "What is to be the mode today?" In the present show Picasso devotes a large spread of canvas to a diagrammed still-life which would seem possible of statement in a tenth of the area used. "Is that tablecloth made of rubber?" asked a visitor all eagerness to understand. Heavy back lines against gray, with the colors of fruit and flowers arbitrarily dulled; surréalisme impinging upon representation, possibly.

M. Georges Roualt has outdone himself in "The Loge" in his choice of ugly subjects, yet this man and woman, human lampoons, are presented in terms of exquisite dark tonalities. Does the painter deliberately make such subject choices in order to compel us to observe the power of l'art pour l'art? Mr. George Dufrénoy contemplates a row of apartments that have seen better days, and suddenly a rift of sunshine turns the façade into a harmony of gold and ivory. In section, the drawing seems chaotic; in the whole, line and tone fall into place in an effect of visual order.

Other painters are here whose styles have been made familiar in New York by many exhibitions: M. Henri Matisse with his organizations of color notations in "Young Girl in Yellow Dress"; M. Maurice Utrillo with his extensions of the color implications of a street scene; M. Maurice Vlaminck with his lambent analysis of colored light in "Road and House"; M. Jean Lurçat with his discovery of the decorative essentials of a landscape and his improvising intensifications of them; Mr. Paul Charlemagne with his still-life handling of a double portrait in "Les Faous"; M. Maurice Esnault in "The Road" offering forms that become sweeps of tone, like houses rushing past the eye at 90 miles an hour; and "Bridge at Bourg St. Andeol," with M. Paul Signac holding the pointillism fort single-handed.

Germany

Original in its use of two planes of statement is Herr Walter Schultz-Mathan's "Garden of a Mourning Woman." There are three spherical solids (in one of which a woman's face is reflected) disposed among translucent plant forms, possibly implying things present that are substantial and things past that are intangible. Herr Willi Baumeister calls his canvas "Beach Sports," but it might have other significance if given what might be called the natural title of "When the painter's away the lay figures will play." Diagonals of movement and chromatics of tone make a stirring design of Herr Max Pechtein's "The Life Boat." Color notations in nature disarranged and reassembled into banners of tone make individually decorative Herr Christian Rohlf's "Church in Soest."

In "Two Girls in a Window," by Herr George Schrimpf, there is a satisfaction of form fully realized in terms of color that the artist thought of in the third-dimensional sense. This painting was reproduced on this page at the time of the comment upon the opening of the Worcester Museum. Herr Emil Nolde, working in his own way the decorative vein opened up by Gauguin, goes fully into implications of colored shapes for their own sake in making a green torso emerge from the subject's purple trousers in "The Javanese Dancer."

Emphasis upon fundamental planes in the sails and in the waves of Herr Theodore Lux's "Cape Horn" is joined with color handled in separated masses, with solid decorative effect. "Street by Night," by Herr George Grosz, discerns a pattern of tone and movement in a scene that might have been commonplace but which evolves pictorially under his lyrical touch.

Courtesy of College Art Association, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Football," by Max Weber.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Jan de Gros," by Rogier Van der Weyden.

Benefactions of a Collector

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

IT WOULD be difficult to overestimate the importance of the collections which have just come to the Art Institute as a bequest of Martin A. Ryerson, honorary president and for many years a member of its board of trustees. In an age when specialization is becoming more and more a fetish, Mr. Ryerson calmly pursued his way, and continued to collect whatever pleased him in fields surprising for their diversity. No matter what he acquired, the standard was high, and now we realize that he must have had the institute in mind continually, for he collected things which would fit in to best advantage with the permanent collections. During his lifetime the majority of his important acquisitions were on loan in the Institute Galleries, but in addition to these many other things were bequeathed.

Most collectors are one-sided; they like Italian primitives, or Japanese prints, or Bohemian glass or Venetian lace. While recognizing the beauty of other types of work, they give, as a rule, their undivided energy and all their resources to securing objects of one particular kind, or closely related kinds. As the collections grow, they are apt to add a mass of related material, very valuable for the light it throws upon the development of the fine work represented, but of no particular artistic merit in itself.

Not so with Mr. Ryerson. Nobody understood better than he the necessity for study material, as his splendid gift of the Ryerson Art Reference Library to the Art Institute many years ago will evidence, but if he were to purchase an actual art object, it must show unmistakable quality.

* * *

All the departments of the institute have benefited by his generosity, most of all the department of painting. First and foremost in his collections come the Italian, Flemish and Dutch primitives, outstanding in America and famous throughout the world. Of these, some are unique and some the finest examples known. All are in fine condition. He was equally interested in later work. The "Young Girl at an Open Half-door," a great picture by Rembrandt, was his gift, as well as a number of French impressionist paintings, the majority by Monet and Renoir. But he did not stop with these. Redon, Cézanne, Gauguin, Signac, Vlaminck are also well represented. He did not care as a rule to acquire many works by one man, but bought only those which showed at its best some quality which appealed to him. Ghirlandio, Goya, Tiepolo, Corneille de Lyon, George Innes, Arthur B. Davies, Winslow Homer (in a masterly series of water colors) are names which will serve to give an idea of the scope of the collection.

He was a notable collector of prints, in which field his "taste . . . was not limited to period, country nor artist." In addition to many important gifts of prints in all media, he did notable work in building up the research facilities of the department of prints and drawings.

In the small classical collection, the Greek vases are the institute's most valued possessions, being high in quality, although few in number. Of these, Mr. Ryerson gave some 20 of the best, among them a kylix by Douris.

The department of decorative arts owes many of its finest things to Mr. Ryerson's wide interests and discerning taste. Always keenly interested in textiles, he gave a number of important examples of medieval velvets and embroideries, in addition to a study collection which is well known among students of textiles, for it covers the development of the textile art from Egyptian times down to the late Renaissance, with about 600 examples. This and a group of architectural fragments from Greece and Rome are the only exceptions to his general practice of collecting for artistic worth alone, but many of the pieces are of rare quality.

The faïence of Holland, Italy and France is here represented in notable examples—a jug from Orvieto, several fine Rouen pieces, Delft; nothing extensive in scope, but all of the first quality. If the institute collections were to develop extensively along those lines, the Ryerson pieces would always hold an honorable position. Renaissance furniture records his interest in yet another field.

Although Mr. Ryerson was not officially on the Oriental committees, there is no doubt that he realized, perhaps more keenly than anyone else, the importance of maintaining a standard in the collection of Oriental art that should be no less worthy than that existing in other departments of the museum, and when, in comparatively recent years, it was decided to establish a separate department of Oriental art, his sympathetic interest was at once enlisted.

* * *

He could be relied upon to see the importance of acquisitions which relatively few who had not specialized in the particular fields could understand, and his taste seemed as sure in matters of Asiatic art as in the art of Europe. From Japanese textiles and pottery to Persian glass, the department has benefited by his gifts, and if it had not been for his aid would not have been able to lay the foundation for a first-class library for Oriental research.

Mr. Ryerson's collecting covered 50 years, and for nearly that length of time he was connected with the Art Institute, first as a Governing Member, and thereafter as trustee. The Institute was one of his absorbing interests, and he devoted a large proportion of his time to its development and growth. It cannot be denied that to him more than to anyone else Chicago owes the standard of quality that early came into the building up of its Museum of Fine Arts. As one studies his collections, the magnificent bequest to the Institute, one is forced to the conclusion that a considerable number of the purchases were made in order to focus the attention of friends of the Institute on types of art that were being neglected and that he felt should be cultivated. This, however, can only be inferred, for Mr. Ryerson was a man of such essential modesty that he did not often share his thoughts. His bequest to the Institute is only one of a number of benefactions which continued throughout his life and were by no means limited to the field of art.

Back of American Painting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ON VIEW until Feb. 18 at the Grand Central Art Galleries is an exhibition exemplifying the background of American painting, assembled by the College Art Association. Pictures are shown in 13 groups, of from two to six canvases in a group, to indicate the transitions of style under European influence from the days of colonial painting until the present manifestations of the post-impressionist movement. Starting with one of the American primitives, Joseph Badger, whose work was concluded in 1765, and with Ralph Earl, who finished out the eighteenth century, we have portraits by them and two anonymous landscapes that are in vein of the several folk art exhibitions that have been held in New York during the last year, productions done with no benefit of European accomplishment. Today it seems incredible that these men could have gone on their dull way a full century after Vermeer's color harmonies and lambent lighting had become known in eastern Europe.

English Influence

Enlightenment came when West, Copley and Stuart returned from their sojourns of study and work in London, after coming into contact with a new world of art represented by the great English portrait painters—Gainsborough, Reynolds, and their schools. American painting then began to take its place in the great tradition, particularly in the work of Stuart and Sully. The Copleys in this show indicate that he never quite put aside his provincial tendencies in favor of the English style that had so benefited by the example of Rubens, Van Dyck and Holbein. West, too, lagged with his period, though his encouragement of the rising new school of art in America was large. The fashion for huge allegorical and historical canvases which he helped set passed in due time into pompous desuetude, but gave a needed impetus to expression in painting.

In the same way the Hudson River school of landscape painting, as represented by Thomas Cole and Asher Durand was enriched by the example of Americans who came under the influence of the Barbizon and the Dusseldorf schools in France and Germany—William Morris Hunt, George Inness, Alexander H. Wyant, Albert Bierstadt and James M. Hart—with the first three men doing much to rescue picture-making from the brown tree phase, and encouraging artists to take their easels out of doors.

Monet and Cézanne

An impetus that is strongly felt today became evident in the work of the young men who returned from Munich in the eighties and nineties—Duveneck, Chase and Hawthorne—and shared with Whistler the ground-breaking that was to prepare for the coming of light into landscape painting with the impressionism. Theodore Robinson who brought back the Monet message is not represented in this show, but there are representative pictures by Twachtman, Wier, Cassatt and Frieseke. Hassam, one of the few Americans who still practice pure impressionism, is in this exhibition with a nocturne quite in the Munich vein. Other artists, products of French classic and other influences, men who evolved marked personal styles that gave them individual niches along the way, to be seen in this exhibition include Eakins, Ryder, Blakelock, Davis, Brush, Melchers, Henri, Sloan and Lie.

Already a semi-classic, in some persons' opinion, is Maurice Prendergast. Before his passing in 1924 he had done more than one man's share in helping bring post-impressionism into American painting. Long regarded as freakish because of his color organizations, he is seen today as orderly and consistent in his compositions based upon the relation of areas of color in patterns of spiral movement. Prendergast had a share in restoring design to its rightful dominant place in painting. With others of his time he helped bring back form into pictures while putting luminism in its place as a part of the end to be sought, not the end in itself, as too often seems to have resulted from over-accentuating the impressionist theory.

To round out a show which makes no pretentions at completeness, but rather aims at indications, the exhibition is supplemented by examples of Europeans who exercised typical influences upon American painting—Gainsborough, Reynolds, Theodore Rousseau, Meyer von Bremen, Pissaro, Renoir, Cézanne. E. C. S.

My Theater Talks, by James Agate (London: Arthur Barker. 5s.), is a selection from the radio talks of Mr. Agate, theater critic to the British Broadcasting Corporation for more than seven years. It forms an admirable history of the English stage during that period, and the attentive reader will find in its pages many hints as to the fundamentals that constitute a good play. There are excellent papers on Ellen Terry and Mrs. Siddons, Sadlers Wells and Mr. Noel Coward. The talks on "Journey's End," especially those that preceded its public production, are admirable. By prophesying that theater goers would be incapable of appreciating this play, Mr. Agate did his best to goad his listeners into proving him wrong. No small part of the success of "Journey's End" was probably due to Mr. Agate's stimulating challenges to public taste.

A Musical Tripper Reports

By L. A. SLOPER

WAGNER'S aim was a perfect fusion of the arts of music, drama and scenic design. His music, as the world knows, overwhelmed the other elements of his works. It was his heir, Richard Strauss, who came nearer, in "Elektra," to the ideal of the Art-Work of the Future. Instead of preparing his own libretto, Strauss relied on Hugo von Hofmannstal's book, "after Sophocles." The easy jibe, that it is "a long way after," has not been overlooked by commentators. But how could Strauss have written music to Sophocles, whose play had its own music? A different treatment of the theme was required for a different musical age.

Undoubtedly the drama has suffered here again for the sake of the music, just as in the case of Wagner. But whereas Wagner the musician had no difficulty in overcoming Wagner the dramatist—not even being aware that he was doing so—Hofmannstal was not so easily vanquished by Strauss. Indeed, this dramatist was an exceedingly independent person, who was frequently to be found holding the composer to the straight path of art—see the correspondence between the two. It is not surprising, then, that the collaborators turned out between them one of the great music dramas of modern times.

The power of this opera is proved by the artistic and popular success of the current revival by the Metropolitan Opera in New York, in which the scenic production was appropriately intrusted to Mr. Joseph Urban. In the season's final performance of this revived "Elektra," on the afternoon of Feb. 3, visual line was as impressive an element as the music or the drama. In this performance, Mme. Göta Ljungberg sang the title rôle for the first time, in succession to Mme. Gertrude Kappel; Mme. Maria Olszewska replaced Mme. Karin Branzell as the Klytemnestra, and the rôle of Chrysothemis, formerly taken by Mme. Ljungberg, was transferred to Mme. Dorothée Manski.

* * *

After the revival last fall, which this reporter did not witness, it was complained that Mme. Kappel was not Elektra. That complaint could not justly be made, in this writer's opinion, against Mme. Ljungberg, who in dramatic imagination, vocal coloring, plastic line and costuming realized a thoroughly conceived figure of tragedy. From the auditorium, her face was a mask that might have been copied from a Forain lithograph. Her sculptural poses were classic in line. Finally, her dancing struck us as the ultimate classical touch. Even her running back and forth on the gallery after Orestes entered the palace was in keeping. True, she is not a finished dancer; but where is the dancer who can sing? And her dancing was not bad. Such direction as this, operating against a setting of significant gloom, really brought drama and design well up toward the level of the superb score.

Oddly enough, the artist from whom we had expected most gave us less satisfaction; and this, presumably, as a result of the same direction. Mme. Olszewska sang with much beauty and expression, but her bearing and her acting hardly accorded with our notion of the character. Klytemnestra doubtless was depraved and probably had terror at her heart. But she was the Queen still, not a frightened woman who could hardly stand without a staff and two attendants. Here was a singing-actress, hardly to be excelled for regal bearing, required to forgo that quality where, it seemed, it would have been especially appropriate. It would have been quite possible for her to convey Klytemnestra's fear without sacrificing the royal manner. Nevertheless, the production as a whole, with particular reference to the glorious score, was something to be grateful for. It is inconceivable that "Elektra" should be allowed to enter upon another 20 years of silence in New York.

Within the same week, the new O'Neill-Gruenberg "Emperor Jones" had its fourth New York hearing (Jan. 30) and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" was revived (Feb. 4).

Strauss was again to the fore at the concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, directed by Mr. Bruno Walter, in Carnegie Hall, New York, Feb. 2. The final number of the program was "Till Eulenspiegel." There have been many interpreters of this comedy in tones. Mengelberg makes it vigorous and bustling—a true folk tale. Koussevitzky, of course, dramatizes it; your throat tightens over the scamp's fate. Coates gives easily the most amusing version; you chuckle from beginning to end of it. Bruno Walter, we regretted to discover, offers an unimaginative and heavy-handed performance. This conductor is famous for his Mozart, but his reading of the "Haffner" Symphony on this occasion was rather literal.

Mr. Walter Gieseking at this concert played the solo parts of Honegger's Concertino and Strauss's early "Burleske"; proving by his performance that he has wit and humor as well as the more serious qualities of the virtuoso-musician. In the "Burleske" he shared honors with the orchestra's kettledrummer, an astonishing artist.

* * *

A week later, Mr. Gieseking was soloist in the fifteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall, Boston (Feb. 10-11). For this occasion he returned to the classic style, repeating by request Mozart's Concerto in C (K. 467), with which he made his début with the Boston orchestra six years ago. And Mr. Gruenberg at these concerts submitted to the public for the first time his Symphony No. 1.

This symphony was written in 1919 and revised in 1929, when various parts were newly orchestrated and a new third movement was inserted. Therefore, the composer wrote the editor of the program book, "It is with mingled feelings that I now look back upon a composition . . . so different in feeling, technique and subject matter to what I do today." Yet the score is consistent with Mr. Gruenberg's reputation as a musician who has devoted himself to making jazz symphonically respectable. It is indeed more successful from this viewpoint than his "Jazz" Suite, which was played in Boston three years ago. As to what the composer does today, we have no evidence beyond the music for "Emperor Jones," which naturally is a bit jazzy too, following in the steps of his "Daniel Jazz."

The symphony is roughly in classical form, but each of the last three movements uses themes from the previous movements. These themes are not distinguished in themselves. They have a strong taste of jazz. The new third movement—the slow movement—has a nostalgic quality reminiscent of the composer's "Enchanted Isle," which, in turn, was reminiscent of other artists. In fact, the score as a whole is not marked by great originality; it leans heavily upon the Russian school and upon our old friend, Richard Strauss. Nevertheless, Mr. Gruenberg, who is a master of orchestral color and harmony, has succeeded in employing jazz for musical ends. If his score, which is rather redundant, were liberally cut, it would be even more effective.

Mr. Gieseking's playing was a marvel of delicacy and charm. He was recalled many times. Dr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with Mendelssohn's Overture, "The Hebrides," which was performed with a subtle beauty of phrase and nuance that quite justified its revival.

Florence Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The musical festival to be held in Florence this spring will comprise six operas, six symphony concerts, five concerts of chamber music, two choral performances, lectures on musical subjects and an international congress of music.

The operatic performances will be given in the Teatro della Pergola and in the Politeama Fiorentino, and will include "Nabucco" and "Falstaff," by Verdi; "Lucrezia Borgia," by Donizetti; "The Vestal," by Spontini; "Cinderella," by Rossini, and "The Puritans," by Bellini. The operas will be conducted by Vittorio Gui, Tullio Serafin and Victor de Sabata, and will be staged by Gioacchino Forzano, the Duce's playwright collaborator, assisted by Prof. Carl Ebert, of the Berlin Municipal Opera.

Interesting events of the season will be open-air productions of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and of the fifteenth century mystery play "Santa Uliva." The former, which will be under the direction and stage management of Max Reinhardt, will be given in the amphitheater of the Boboli pleasaunce, adjoining the Pitti Palace. The mystery play will be performed in the cloisters of Santa Croce under the direction of Jacques Copeau. The choral music will be sung by the choir of the Royal Cherubini Conservatory of Music.

Has Tragedy Returned?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE production of several plays without the conventional happy ending—among others, "Behold, We Live," "Other People's Lives," "For Services Rendered," "The Cathedral," and "Musical Chairs"—has impressed more than one critic as the most significant event that has taken place in the London theater during the last 12 months. "Other People's Lives" was played at a private theater, but each of the others had a long run. This has been hailed as the triumphant return of tragedy to a theater that has long eschewed it. But perhaps the rejoicings have been a little premature—or at least rather too undiscriminating. Generally speaking, though not always, a tragedy is a play with an unhappy ending; but not every play with an unhappy ending is a tragedy.

A very long time ago a writer on the drama said that tragedy has "a certain magnitude." More than 2000 years have not proved Aristotle wrong. The masterpieces of the tragedy of all ages have about them a feeling of grandeur, an air of nobility. Their chief characters are on the heroic scale. Shakespeare and the Greeks dealt with kings and princes, queens and generals. It is not necessary for a tragedy to take its dramatis personæ straight out of Debrett. But it is essential that its characters, however humble or ordinary in station, should be of the temper that Shakespeare thought proper to rulers of men. Otherwise, what should be impressive and inspiring becomes depressing and sordid.

Not all the plays listed above fulfill this requirement. The characters of "Musical Chairs," "For Services Rendered," and "Other People's Lives" are trivial, feeble, and futile. Our praise of "Behold, We Live," by Mr. John Van Druten, can be still more unqualified. At the beginning of this play, the heroine, Sarah Cazenove, is feeble and dependent on others. But she continually increases in stature, until at the end she is entirely able, in spite of the disappointment of her dearest hopes, to stand alone. Here Mr. Van Druten has drawn a superb portrait of a woman winning through immense difficulties to a complete triumph over herself and her environment.

Mr. Hutcheson and the Opera

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OPERA was the subject of talk one day between Mr. Ernest Hutcheson, dean of the Juilliard School of Music, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Nothing casual about the interview, nothing hurried; actual meeting together at the office of the dean, by appointment. Free exchange, too, of views, with agreement on some matters, and with difference of opinion on others; all the while sticking to the theme, and searching for answers to certain bothersome questions that pertain to it.

One of Mr. Hutcheson's remarks quite completely summed up his ideas and indicated his position; a teacher's remark, a showman's remark and a fighter's remark.

"We'll train them," declared he, "right here."

* * *

He was referring to artists for American opera houses; for l e more or less assumed that theaters devoted to the presentation of opera would before long spring into existence in the larger cities of the United States; and he as good as took it for granted that the performers in them would be preponderantly, if not exclusively, men and women of American bringing-up.

If, now, Mr. Hutcheson's "We'll train them right here" really meant anything practical—and the sound of it was like arias humming, fiddles tuning and carpenters' hammers ringing—it signified a somewhat fundamental reform and a rather essential reconstruction of the American opera stage. In all logic and conscience, it implied, to begin with, the use of English as the language of opera in the United States, instead of Italian, German and French. It implied, after that, the employment of American conductors to direct the music, American designers to take charge of scenic production, and American managers to guide policies and to preside over affairs generally.

Were Mr. Hutcheson an educator merely, were he a professor of the piano and nothing else, his "We'll train them here" might have nothing more than sentimental force, as looking ahead to a day when we shall be differently disposed toward the art of opera than we are at present. But throughout his career he has been pretty consistently a platform interpreter, and so he has come into intimate relation with the public. He's not, to be sure, a "theater man," in the technical meaning. He hasn't dealt year in and year out with stage hands, organized instrumentalists and professional chorus people. Then, with regard to audiences, he has greater familiarity with those that enjoy Chopin's preludes than with those that delight in Wagner's music-dramas. Nevertheless, he has had close contact with the American listener, and he knows something of the temper of the American ear.

* * *

To take him, however, as he is, without further ado, Mr. Hutcheson seems to consider that a new American outlook on opera not only is inevitable, but has already begun to prevail. And that brings us right down to the concrete matter of the Metropolitan Opera of New York. Mr. Hutcheson does not speak of a crisis as existing at the Metropolitan. Rather, his way of thinking, the crisis is long ago past. According to his view, the Opera in New York, call it Metropolitan, or call it something else, as you like, must be placed without delay upon an unqualifiedly American basis. The Opera—let's for convenience use a capital "O"—ought to be an institution where English is the language of everyday talk off the stage as well as of formal singing on the stage. If audiences in this town, or in other communities, east, west, north, south, hope for any satisfaction in listening to performances of the works of the masters of dramatic song, whether Italian, German, French or Russian, they should require translated texts.

The other thing, he evidently holds, is altogether played out. Drop, therefore, he with frankness urges, discussion of further continuance of opera in the mode of nineteenth-century Broadway. American artists are being made ready to handle all musical responsibilities; dramatic, too. Let the public but give the word, and "We'll train them here" becomes "Here they are!"

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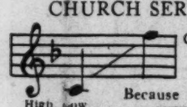
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FEDERAL-AIDED SCHOOLS URGED IN SOME STATES

Lack of Funds in Several Areas Blamed by Survey to the Ice Age

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The need for federal aid to schools in some states in order to bring about a more uniform program of education is stressed in the third installment of the report by the commission appointed by President Hoover for the national survey of school finances under the auspices of the United States Office of Education and under the direction of Dr. William J. Cooper, federal commissioner of education, and Dr. Paul R. Mort, of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The report shows that approximately 9,500,000 American children of school age are deprived of minimum essentials of care and education and that the educational welfare of millions of others is threatened. It finds the causes of the "growing disintegration" of the public school system throughout the country in "the breakdown of archaic and inadequate forms of school taxation."

The report holds that there is a "close correlation between the ice age of thousands of years ago and the kind of education children are receiving in the middle West," where there is "a definite cultural or educational plateau" that "follows the line of the glacier." Much of the southern sections of these states consist of a strip of unglaciated, unfertile area, it says. The statistics gathered by the commission reveal that the children of these areas receive a poorer education than the youngsters in the northern parts of these states, where glacial débris weathered into rich farming lands.

Industries Removed

Indicating that the glacier is merely one of the many reasons why educational opportunities are unequal, the report emphasizes that many communities are poor because modern progress has deprived them of what were once important industries from which they gained their wealth and subsistence.

Dependence of individual communities upon local taxation means poor schooling in poor communities and does not insure good schooling in wealthier communities, it reveals, and strongly recommends tax revision and a minimum educational program for every child.

Other causes as remote from education as the "very ice age itself" are important factors in determining the extent of education in other areas, the educators contend.

"If the border counties in Colorado are compared with the contiguous counties in the surrounding states," asserts the report, "we find that the teachers in the border counties of Colorado receive higher average salaries than the teachers in most of the contiguous counties in New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Idaho. Without state action, the boys and girls of Colorado would probably receive no better educational opportunities than those offered in the neighboring sections of other states.

"Similarly we find Oklahoma superior to Arkansas in this respect; Maryland superior to Virginia and West Virginia, and, for the most part, to Pennsylvania; Delaware superior to Maryland; New Jersey superior to Pennsylvania; New York superior to Pennsylvania and Vermont. While the counties of New Hampshire rise above the counties of Maine and Vermont in salary level of teachers, they, in turn, are surpassed by those in Massachusetts.

Oregon Superior

"Oregon is superior to New Mexico and Utah in this respect; South Carolina superior to Georgia; North Carolina superior to Tennessee and Virginia; West Virginia superior to Arkansas and Mississippi; Nevada superior to Oregon and Idaho, and California superior to Oregon."

"These deplorable conditions," declares Dr. Mort, "have resulted in vast areas where public schools are distinctly inferior and unsatisfactory."

The commission recommends that the American people attempt to overcome the effects of the glacier, even at this late date. It is for immediate legislative action by at least 40 states.

The commission makes an urgent appeal that state aid be given to all communities now suffering from economic pressure. No child should be allowed to lose his heritage of a free education because of events that occurred thousands of years ago.

It asserts that education should not depend upon the wealth of communities, since such an archaic program places an unbearable and unjust burden upon the poorer districts, and holds that children should not be penalized because they are living in a rural district or in a coal-mining region.

British Columbian Session Nears End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Perhaps the most vital session of the British Columbia legislature since this province joined the Canadian Confederation will open here on Feb. 23. It will be the fifth and last session of the present Conservative government under Mr. S. F. Tolmie, which was elected in July, 1928, and it may be the last session under party politics, for some time at least.

Immediately after the session Mr. Tolmie will form a union government, endeavoring to embrace all parties in it, and then will go to the country in the summer on a non-partisan platform of economy and reform.

To this end the government plans a complete overhaul of provincial finance and public services. Its economies are expected to reduce the total budget from $24,600,000 in the present fiscal year to about $19,000,000. New taxation, probably on the higher income brackets is also planned.

In addition, the legislature will remake the electoral map with a complete redistribution of constituencies and a reduction in the membership of the assembly, now comprising 47 members. The cabinet, too, will be cut and various departments merged for reasons of economy.

Strength of Drys Against Repeal Shown to Wets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Warning that the dry forces of the land may yet stop the tide toward repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was issued by Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in his annual report today.

"The plain fact is that the fight is far from won," states Mr. Shouse. "Those who sincerely believe that the Eighteenth Amendment should be retained as a part of the basic Constitution of America are going to exert themselves through every possible agency to prevent any action looking to repeal. This they have the right to do. They are as privileged to their opinion as we are to ours and the officers of your association have no desire to attribute improper motives or to cast reflection of any kind upon the large body of honest, well-intentioned, patriotic men and women who cling to this view, mistaken as we may think their attitude."

But Mr. Shouse added that the underworld, "which has found in the illicit sale of liquor the most gigantic prize that has ever come within its reach," is also attempting to retain its power. As a result he pictured the repeal forces of the nation confronted by honest, good people who believe in the efficacy of the Eighteenth Amendment, and a horde of criminal bootleggers. No alliance or community of interest, he hastily added, exists between these groups, but he insisted that the maintenance unimpaired of the present prohibition laws was the aim of both groups. What he sought to emphasize was the danger of overconfidence, with grave difficulties ahead.

Relief Bill Backed In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 10—Party lines have been set aside in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania with Democrats and Republicans joining in a program intended to produce $90,000,000 for unemployment relief in the State.

A bill to provide a $25,000,000 state appropriation for relief is sponsored by Representatives Wilson G. Sarig (D.) of Berks County and Arnold M. Blumberg (R.) of Philadelphia. Under the terms of the bill, the money would be given the State Emergency Relief Board to be allocated as that body saw fit among the various counties of the State according to their need.

The appropriation of $25,000,000 would enable Pennsylvania to receive $15,000,000 additional from the Federal Government if and when the La Follette-Costigan relief bill is finally enacted, Representative Sarig said. It was the necessity of qualifying Pennsylvania to share in this federal grant that prompted the early introduction of the measure.

Mollison Arrives At Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 11 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, British flier, landed here at 11:50 a. m. (9:50 a. m., E. S. T.) today from Caravellas, Brazil.

The long-distance flier reached Caravellas yesterday after completing a flight across the South Atlantic from West Africa to Natal.

M. Jean Mermoz, flying his huge monoplane, Arc-en-Ciel, on his return trip to Paris, arrived here yesterday at 1:51 p. m.

Record Seekers Fail

CASA BLANCA, Morocco, Feb. 11 (AP)—M. Lucien Boussoutrot and M. Maurice Rossi, who took off from Istres, France, yesterday, on a projected non-stop flight to Buenos Aires, landed here last night because of an overheated motor which forced them to abandon their attempt to set a new straight line air distance record.

VANCOUVER CITIZENS PLACED ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Fifty unemployed citizens of Vancouver are being placed on the land as British Columbia's first experiment with land settlement to ease the unemployment situation. These men and their families will be given farms in many parts of the Province, each fully equipped with houses and barns and cleared land, which reverted to the Government for taxes.

The Government will allow them $300 a year for two years, by which time they will be expected to support themselves and will be able to purchase their farms at a low price over a long period. The total cost to the Government and the city of Vancouver will be less than if the families remained in the city on unemployment relief.

SCHOOL TO PRESENT FOURTH FREE CONCERT

The fourth of a series of free concerts given at the North Bennet Street Industrial School for the benefi of music lovers of the community, who would otherwise, for the most part, be without opportunity to hear good music, will be given tomorrow at 3:30 P. M.

The artists contributing the program are Mr. Pierino Di Biasio, violinist, and Mr. Harold Clark, baritone, who came to the school through the courtesy of the New England Conservatory of Music. Mr. Norman Arsenault, of the school, designed the attractive posters announcing this concert.

STOCK INQUIRY CHARGED WITH SITTING ON LID

Four of Counsel Resign, Last Saying Free Hand Has Been Denied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—An investigation of the National City Bank, and its security affiliates, and a study of the Insull collapse are the next matters on the agenda of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in its prolonged study of stock market activities.

Meanwhile the committee itself is threatened with investigation. Complaint is expressed, in the Senate and out, that there have been five different chief counsel acting for the committee since last April—four of whom have resigned. Mr. Irving B. Cooper, the latest to quit, declared several weeks ago that he had been "denied a free hand." Furthermore, it is pointed out that although the committee had a staff of investigators at work throughout the summer and fall there have been only two days of public hearings since Congress met Dec. 5. The committee has spent close to $100,000 so far.

A letter was received yesterday by each member of the Senate from the New York Stock Exchange Reform Committee of the Manhattan Board of Commerce charging members of the committee with "sitting on the lid" and general "lethargy," and asked Congress to investigate the investigators.

On the same day, Mr. David A. Olson, an attorney and accountant, resigned as one of the committee's investigators, declaring he would not be party to a "white-wash" of Wall Street. As a third development, Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the committee, announced that a hearing of officers of the National City Bank of New York in connection with sales of securities to an affiliate, set for today, had been postponed to Feb. 21.

Mr. Norbeck later issued a general statement covering developments in which he indicated it was necessary to subpœna officials of the National City Bank for a later date because they refused to give Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, present committee counsel, access to their records. He said Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the bank, would be on hand Feb. 21.

Counsel of the committee who have in succession resigned are Mr. Claude Branch, Providence, R. I.; Mr. William A. Gray, Philadelphia; Mr. David Stock, Philadelphia; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Pecora. Behind the scenes it is known that the Senate committee has been driven by dissension. The group is sharply divided over the wisdom of the hearings, and some members are apathetic.

Lincoln-Lee Legion to Meet

Formed "to reawaken an American conscience on the matter of liquor drinking," the Lincoln-Lee Legion, which has been quietly organized by churches throughout New England during the past few months, will meet for the first time in Boston at the Tremont Temple tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Already a total membership in the eastern section of the United States is estimated to be about 20,000. The organization is national in scope and it is hoped that branch Legions will be formed in every city in the country.

The Lincoln-Lee Legion is named for Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee, who were both total abstainers, and Lincoln's anniversary for the Legion's first meeting was selected as a fitting day to begin the new temperance movement, which has the indorsement of the New England Federation of Churches.

The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston, is to be an active member of the organization. At tomorrow's meeting, Bishop Charles W. Burns, head of the Methodist Church in the New England district, will outline the purposes of the movement and explain the plans for its expansion throughout the country.

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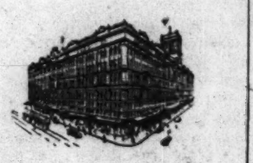

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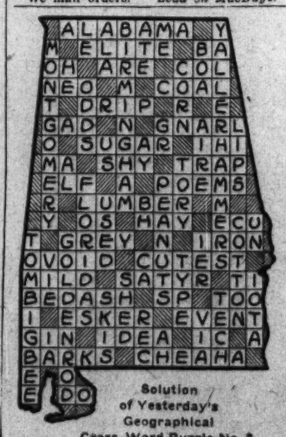
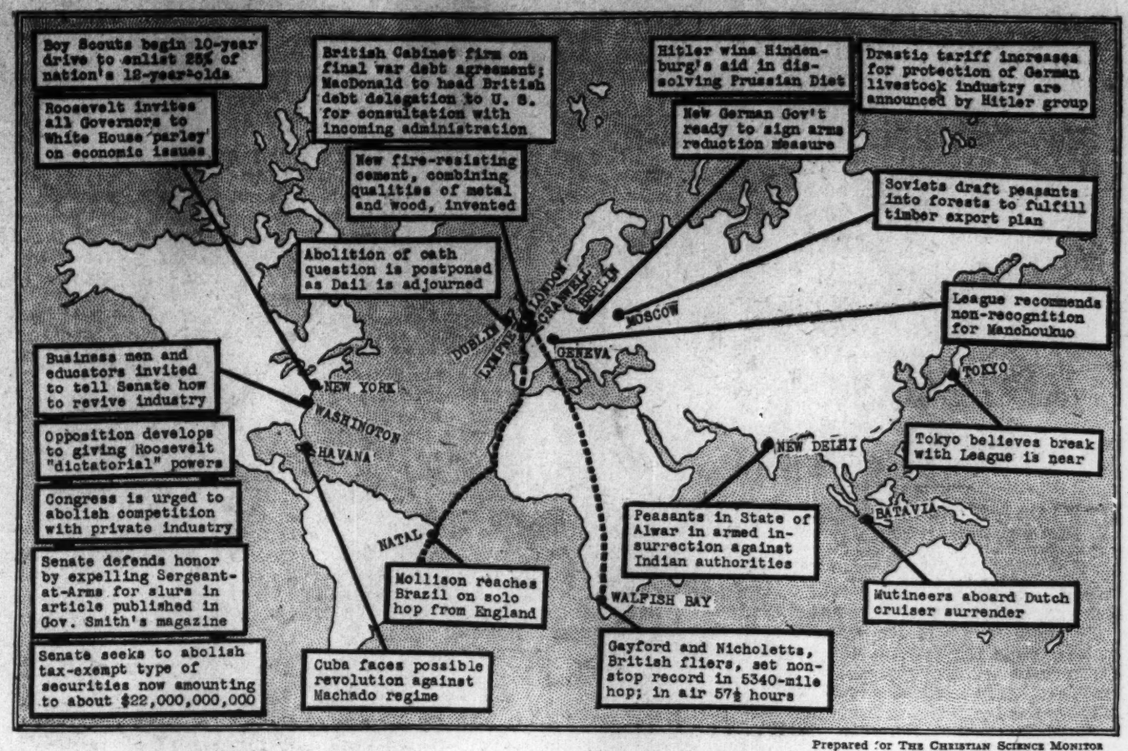


Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 3.

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Boy Scouts begin 10-year drive to enlist 25% of nation's 12-year-olds
Roosevelt invites all Governors to White House parley on economic issues
British Cabinet firm on final war debt agreement; MacDonald to head British debt delegation to U. S. for consultation with incoming administration
New fire-resisting cement, combining qualities of metal and wood, invented
Abolition of oath question is postponed as Dail is adjourned
Hitler wins Hindenburg's aid in dissolving Prussian Diet
New German Gov't ready to sign arms reduction measure
Drastic tariff increases for protection of German livestock industry are announced by Hitler group
Soviets draft peasants into forests to fulfill timber export plan
League recommends non-recognition for Manchoukuo
Tokyo believes break with League is near
Business men and educators invited to tell Senate how to revive industry
Opposition develops to giving Roosevelt "dictatorial" powers
Congress is urged to abolish competition with private industry
Senate defends honor by expelling Sergeant-at-Arms for slurs in article published in Gov. Smith's magazine
Senate seeks to abolish tax-exempt type of securities now amounting to about $22,000,000,000
Mollison reaches Brazil on solo hop from England
Cuba faces possible revolution against Machado regime
Peasants in State of Alwar in armed insurrection against Indian authorities
Mutineers aboard Dutch cruiser surrender
Gayford and Nicholetts, British fliers, set non-stop record in 5340-mile hop; in air 57½ hours
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TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Red-Breasted Nuthatch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS cheery little visitor comes readily to feeding stations in the northern United States and southern Canada, keeping company with the white-breasted nuthatches, chickadees, downy woodpeckers, kinglets, and brown creepers. Like the chickadees, the nuthatches have the delightful habit of suspending their little bodies in all sorts of queer positions as they peck at a chunk of suet or choose the sunflower seeds from an assortment left in the feeding box. The nuthatches can do more, however: they can go down a tree head first!

Thanksgiving day is every day with these birds. While the white-breasted nuthatch, the more common of the two, abbreviates its thanks to *ank-ank-ank*, the red-breasted nuthatch drawls in a high-pitched voice, *ai-ai-tait*.

This nuthatch is easily distinguished from its white-breasted cousin by the broad white stripe over the eye which meets above the bill, forming a V. A black band passes through the eye, and the top of the head is also black. The upper parts are lead-colored and the under parts are rusty red. Tail feathers are barred with white near the end and tipped with brownish. The crown of the female is distinctly a brownish black, distinguishing it from the male.

The nest is built, like that of the chickadee, in a hole in a tree or stump. Soft grasses, hairs, and feathers are shaped about 8 inches below the entrance into a hollow capable of holding five or six rose-white eggs with splashes and dots of light red. Both male and female assist in the construction.

In winter the red-breasted nuthatch travels as far south as Florida and the gulf states, but everywhere it is far less common than its white-breasted relative.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

55

For a good many years Fred was considered as one of the best students at Wesleyan, and on completing the course of four years was made the recipient of many honors. It was hard for him to be oblivious to this when he was unanimously voted the best student by all

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A MAN should never be ashamed to say he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—POPE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Memorial—The *e* is as in create, not as in memory.

Shew—The *e* is sounded as long *o*. Compare "sew."

Aaron—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in *care*, *u* as in *circus*).

Subject—Avoid *-jikt*.

Perfect—Avoid *-fikt*.

Ego—Preferably with long *e*, *e'-go*.

Err—The vowel is sounded as *u* in *urn*.

Comeliness — *Kum'-lih-ness*. The word, as Johnson defined it, is "less forcible than 'beauty,' less elegant than 'grace,' and less light than 'prettiness.'"

Minutiæ—Four syllables, *mih-nu'-shih-e* (each *i* short, *u* long, *e* long). Not *min-noo'-she*.

Infinitesimal — *In-fin-ih-tes'-ih-mal* (secondary stress on first syllable; all vowels short except the *a*, which is clipped). Not *in-fin-na-tes'-sa-mul*.

Inertia — Four syllables, *in-ur'-shih-a* (each *i* short, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*). Not *in-ur'sha*.

Messiah—The *e* is short, *Meh-si'-a* (*i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Hypotheses—Preferably *hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* as in *ice*, *o* as in *odd*, *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*). Not *hih-pah'-thuh-seez*.

"I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3: 14)—These words in the Authorized Version translate Hebrew words which might be phonetically rendered in English *ehyeh asher ehyeh*. Scholars have Englished these words in many ways: "God is He Who is" (Critical and Analytical Encyclopedia); "I AM, BECAUSE I AM," "I AM WHO I AM," and "I WILL BE THAT I WILL BE" (Margin of Revised Version); "I AM THAT WHICH I AM" (Young); "I am THE BEING" (Septuagint). To us, however, the rendering in the Authorized Version is eminently satisfactory.

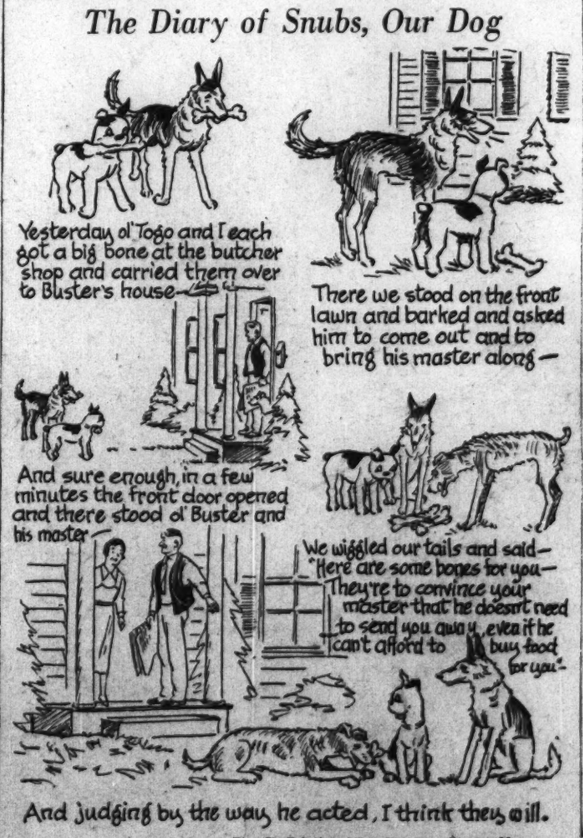
"O Lord, our Lord" (Psalms 8: 9)—It may be noted that "LORD" and "Lord" translate different Hebrew words. The first translates *Yehovah*, "the self-existent or eternal," from *hayah*, a primitive root, "to exist, be." The second translates *adown*, "sovereign, master," from an unused root meaning "to rule." Moffatt has it, "O thou Eternal One, our Lord. . . ."

"Muth-labben" (title of Psalms 9)—This can be literally translated "death of (for) the son," and Scofield suggests that these were the first words of a song which had some connection with II Samuel 12: 19, 20.

"The power of the Lord was present to heal them" (Luke 5: 17)—A literal translation in accordance with the text of the very important Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. of the New Testament would be, "The power of the Lord was present that he should heal" (Cf. Margin of the Revised Version). Note that the word rendered "power" is the Greek *dynamis*, from which we derive our word "dynamite."

"Amen" (Romans 11: 36) — The Greek word ἄμην (our "Amen") is simply a Hebrew word in Greek letters. This word comes from a root meaning "confirm, support, trust, believe." It is the same word which is translated "truth" in Isaiah 65: 16 (literally, "a God of Amen": cf. margin of the Revised Version). When the Greek "Amen" occurs at the beginning of a verse it is regularly translated "verily" (Matthew 24: 34, etc.), but at the end of a verse it is left untranslated, simply as "Amen" with the general sense of "so be it."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday ol' Togo and I each got a big bone at the butcher shop and carried them over to Buster's house—
There we stood on the front lawn and barked and asked him to come out and to bring his master along—
And sure enough, in a few minutes the front door opened and there stood ol' Buster and his master
We wiggled our tails and said—"Here are some bones for you—They're to convince your master that he doesn't need to send you away, even if he can't afford to buy food for you."
And judging by the way he acted, I think they will.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brentwood Heights, Calif.

IT WOULD be well for the world to know how many problems are being worked out by the application of the law of giving.

A couple who started to furnish their house years ago bought their furniture on the installment plan when everything was at the very highest prices. They had a struggle to keep up their payments, for the husband's salary was small and during the time two little daughters were born to them.

When this salary was cut and part-time work became effective, their rent became delinquent. The wife, who attended to the balancing of the family budget, became very perplexed about the back rent. The landlord, knowing their plight, had made a reasonable reduction but still the budget did not seem sufficient to make the back payments.

After a great deal of meditation in which she overcame the selfishness of possession, she wrote the owner telling him that she would move into a cheap furnished place and give him all her furniture for what she owed him. She was making preparations to move when to her great joy she received a reply in which the landlord canceled one-half of the amount owed and reduced the current rent to almost one-half of the original agreement.

The willingness to give had been reflected in a gift.

In Lighter Vein

And More!

During the hearing of a case a man began clattering about in the back of the courtroom, pushing over chairs and generally upsetting things.

"Young man," said the judge, who had a reputation for ironic wit, "you are making a great deal of noise."

"I have lost my overcoat, Your Worship," said the agitated young man.

"Well, well," retorted the judge, "people often lose whole suits here without half as much disturbance."—*Our Empire.*

For Future Reference

Business Man (after interviewing daughter's suitor): "I regret I cannot see my way to allow you to marry my daughter at present, but give me your name and address; then, if nothing better turns up in the near future, you may hear from us again."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

A Long Time

Teacher of History Class (to pupil who had been ill): "I'm glad to see you back, Jack; you will have a lot of leeway to make up. How long have you been away?"

Jack: "Since William the Conqueror landed, sir."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Illinois Master Plumbers' Association reports there are 9,000,000 homes in the United States without bathtubs?

The total area of the United States is less than half that of Soviet Russia?

Some of the more intricate jig-saw puzzles contain as many as 2000 pieces?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Governments in Business

YOU can lead a horse to water. And you can lead a government into business. But the parallel stops there. For with the horse the question is, Can you make him drink? But with a government the question is, Can you make it stop drinking once it has started?

An effort to divert the flow of American business from the Government trough to the channels of private enterprise has just been set in motion in the House of Representatives. It takes the form of a special-committee recommendation—the Shannon report—that sweeping changes be effected in twenty-nine governmental departments. From elimination of Farm Board stabilization operations to restriction of army, navy and marine bands to exclusively military functions is the gamut the proposed changes run.

Government competition is a subject commanding increasing attention in these times when private business is having to look hard for its opportunities. And one who will take pains to note the extent to which the United States Government competes with its citizens may receive a surprise. The Shannon report cites seventeen phases of direct competition, forty-one enterprises which the committee regards as "exceptionally grievous cases," and 232 items of trade affected.

But this businessward inclination is by no means confined to the Government of the United States. A survey by the Monitor, now being published in a series of eighteen articles, shows it to be practically a world-wide tendency. In some instances governments have felt it to be to their advantage to acquire shares in private enterprise. The interest of the British Government in the Anglo-Persian oil organization to guarantee a supply of oil for the navy is an example. In the last few years, however, the entrance of governments upon hitherto private fields seems to have been due to a need on the part of private enterprise for government assistance.

Much of the opposition to government-owned business arises quite naturally from the fact that private interests find it more than difficult to compete with tax-aided institutions. Moreover, it is all but impossible, once a government assumes the rôle of manufacturer, distributor, manager, or even investor, to keep its business operations within an area that does not include some private profit pasture. And it is true that government-operated businesses are not always most economically operated.

Whether governments shall get out of, or get more deeply into, business is a question for private enterprise to answer. But the answer is not one which can be made through legislation alone. The conditions which today make government entrance into banking, railroading, public utility and other operations sometimes not only advisable but inevitable are conditions which private enterprise itself can do much to correct.

If profits had been shared with workers through higher wages, or with customers through lower prices, might not purchasing power today be almost sufficient to carry business along without government aid? If the public could be sure of as much emphasis on service in privately controlled enterprise as in that carried on by the government, would not the public prefer to confine the duties of its government to legislative and judicial fields?

The putting of a large part of the population on the state pay roll looks too much like socialism to fit into the capitalist picture without distorting the perspective. But the extent to which so thoroughly a capitalistic country as France has been able to do this very thing suggests the possibility that other governments have not yet reached a point at which they will be forced to retreat from the business field.

The move to take the United States Government out of competition with American citizens can be approved just so far as it may offer increased opportunity to all the citizens. In so far as it means economy to the taxpayer, increased employment for the worker, and increased recognition of responsibility to the public on the part of industry, it is commendable. But the surest way to eliminate government competition in the business field is for private business to serve the public in such a way as to make government-sponsored enterprise unnecessary.

Manchuria and Opium

SPOKESMEN for the military régime in Tokyo have continually insisted that when the western world understood more fully the underlying issues in Manchuria it would see more justice in Japan's position. In some respects they have been right. World opinion today supports on the whole the Lytton report, which gives to Japan's claims far more recognition than would have been accorded immediately following the raid on Mukden or the bombing of Chapei. But in other respects increasing knowledge only increases disapproval of Tokyo's course.

Jehol is an instance. Recently when Japanese troops took Shanhaikwan and preparations were made for obtaining control of Jehol Province, apologists for Japan came out with a new and ingenious extension of the self-defense plea which had become rather weakened by the repeated stretching required to cover fresh conquests. The explanation was that control of Jehol was necessary to shut off its rich opium revenues, which were being used by Chang Hsiao-liang to finance guerrilla uprisings against the puppet Government of Manchoukuo.

While not an entirely satisfying reason for fresh aggression, this explanation had a definite appeal to opinion which would welcome any action against the narcotic traffic. But now comes further information. According to the Bulletin of the American Foreign Policy Association:

> A bond issue is being floated by Manchoukuo under the auspices of the Bank of Japan, secured by the income from the salt gabelle and a state opium monopoly to be established in Manchuria.

If opium revenues are merely to be diverted from Chinese to Japanese hands, Tokyo's attempted justification for the invasion of Jehol becomes a half truth more repugnant in the eyes of the world than no excuse. Japan cannot hope to build a stable Manchoukuo on foundations of opium and oppression.

Two of the best assurances she could give the world that she is not trying to do that would be to establish in Manchuria a system of rationing for opium smokers such as she has so efficiently imposed in Formosa and to ratify the 1931 Geneva convention for restricting the manufacture of narcotics.

The Remembered Trees

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT apparently has the unique capacity of remembering forgotten things. His "forgotten man," with its implication that the fellow of whom he spoke was the fellow to whom he was speaking, carried to many the conviction that the Democratic standard bearer would make a President predisposed to assist the under dog. There were many other "forgotten" things remembered with remarkable timeliness by Mr. Roosevelt as he made his spectacular pre-election sweep over the United States.

It is conceivable that some of these conveniently remembered things are even now forgotten, for in the heat of oratory a pat phrase is easily overworked. But there is one thing that Mr. Roosevelt has never needed to recall, for it has been consistently with him throughout his career, and in all probability will remain with him as he enters his enlarged field of opportunity. That is: the "unforgettable forests." Since 1911, when he was made chairman of the Senate Conservation Committee in New York State, until last year, when under his Governorship a great reforestation program was launched in his State, Mr. Roosevelt has been an ardent conservationist and reclamationist.

One of his more recent utterances is typical of his views. Addressing a group of timber men at Warm Springs, Ga., he said: "When every acre of land in every state in the Union is put to the best use for which it is fitted, there will be far less danger than now of overproduction on some lines and underproduction on others," and he advocated the planting of trees as crops in the same way cotton and wheat are planted.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt's plan to bring idle men and idle acres together in a great tree-planting drive as a means of forest and human rehabilitation may not reach the sanguine figure of 1,000,000 men employed that Mr. Roosevelt once estimated, but to a large extent the plan certainly seems practical.

The spectacle is still before us of the destructive effects of idleness on men. It is likewise easy to observe the tendency of idle land to waste away or bring forth a crop of worthless forest tares in the thousands of cut-over and undeveloped forest acres now stretching gauntly across the nation.

So the next President may be the one to bring the forgotten man and the unforgettable forest together in a mutual move for rehabilitation. If so, it seems unlikely that future generations, viewing once-barren but reforested acres returning paying crops while aiding the conservation of soil and the beautification of landscapes, will ever refer to Franklin D. Roosevelt as the "forgotten President."

Are the Pessimists Overdoing It?

ARE the pessimists becoming too vocal? Increasing clamor is heard in the United States from those who appear to have the ear of the public that the world is rapidly "going to the dogs." The cry is heard that international bankers have sold the country's birthright for a mess of pottage; a prominent ex-police official writes in a reputable monthly magazine on "Why Police Fail"; an attorney charges in a popular weekly that the parole system is weak and that criminality is increasing, due to laxity of law enforcement; one clergyman on the radio asserts capitalism is crumbling, and another that the government of his city is rotten with corruption and that he is ashamed of the citizenry's indifference.

Entirely apart from the question of the correctness of these indictments, it seems that the plaintiffs are numerous and vociferous and the defendants inexcusably modest or inarticulate. Almost any week one can pick up a publication and find constructive influences steadily at work. Prominent in the news recently was the decision of the public utility industry to clean house, exemplified by the code adopted by the newly organized Edison Electric Institute requiring that members make annual reports, independently audited, that statements of whatever nature be "accurate and clearly indicate their source," and that charges in all service contracts between companies "be reasonable and commensurate with the value of the service rendered."

Another long step in the right direction was the new rule of the New York Stock Exchange that all companies seeking to list their securities must from now on agree to an independent audit of their annual statements. This response to the pressure of public opinion is a bit of delayed justice to shareholders who are the owners of the enterprise.

Further protection for the public is seen in the new code of advertising ethics and standards adopted by the Association of National Advertisers, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and Newspaper Publishers. From now on purchasers should see fewer false statements and unfounded exaggerations, less of indirect misrepresentation and of suggestions offensive to public decency, and a steady decline in misleading price claims and testimonials. In line with this move is the new code of the blanket manufacturers, effective this year and applicable to retailers April 1, that blankets must have their wool content accurately labeled, that they cannot be sold as "part wool" unless they contain 5 to 25 per cent wool, and that above 25 per cent the exact percentage must be shown on the label.

The foregoing illustrations are evidences that honesty is still given its meed of praise by policy; that fair dealing between individuals receives more than lip service; that integrity is not emasculated by inordinate self-interest. Sometimes there seem to be too many voices "crying in the wilderness," each one attacking a pet iniquity. There is no denying that constantly much must be done in industry, politics and society to bring healing influences to bear. But it is also well occasionally to delineate some of the paths cleared for man's approach to the goal of justice.

Legends—Exploded but Significant

IT IS a mistake to suppose that the twentieth century merely destroys legends. It also starts them. Sometimes it does both at once. A new talkie concerned with the burning of Rome does not let its Nero fiddle during the conflagration. Thus is a celebrated legend exploded. On the other hand, the film Nero plays an instrument somewhat resembling a lyre. Thus is a new legend invented to replace the old one, for it is rather more than doubtful whether Nero indulged his musical inclinations at all on that renowned occasion.

But professors are not as kind-hearted as film producers. The learned lecturer who a few days ago exploded the famous story of Dick Whittington and his cat and their marvelous attainment of fame and fortune by proving to an audience of children that Whittington, far from being a poor boy, was the son of one of London's richest burgesses, failed to suggest any alternative legend.

Perhaps, after all, however, the matter is not very serious. The story of Dick Whittington, though not such as to satisfy the George Washington of the cherry tree—now considered a fiction—is as accurate as the story of Hamlet, and will perhaps live as long. Many pantomimes, in distant years to come, will almost certainly continue to give it place upon the stage.

And even for sober historians the legend has its uses. If not evidence about the people concerning whom they are told, legends are at least evidence concerning the people by whom they are believed. Were nothing else, for example, known about English men and women save that they invented this legend of a poor young man who, through his own merit, rose to high fame and fortune, it would reveal them to be at heart a people democratic enough to recognize courage and perseverance in individuals as warranting fame and achievement.

Butter That Will Go Farther

A NEW element is expected in butter. It is not sufficient that it shall be pure and sweet and high in butterfats. It must have "spreadability." At least this is what New Zealand dairyists are seeking to introduce into their product in order that it may compete in English homes with Danish butter.

The spreadability issue is said to be a result of economic conditions. The thrifty housewife, intent upon making her pound of butter spread as many slices of bread as possible, is calling for a product that will not resist a cold chisel when she seeks to veneer the toast for an early breakfast.

Spreadability appears to be a spreading issue. Many an American housewife has emitted sundry ejaculations of chagrin as the butter knife has caromed into the bowl of gravy while the butter, fresh from the icebox, has slid into the lap of an honored guest. Most butter users desire some degree of hardness, but one which shall not exceed the hardness of the knife that has to cut it.

Butter engineers, if such the experts in dairy products may be called, are said to be ready to introduce the desired spreadability into New Zealand butter. That is a very respectable accomplishment. For they may thereby not only place their product on a plane with its chief competitor, but also substantially aid in promoting "butter" relations between Great Britain and one of its most progressive dominions.

Editorial Notes

The elaborately equipped kitchen and cafeteria in a new federal building in one of the larger southern cities, equipped to serve 1300 people, stand idle because only government employees are eligible to operate them and none of these has shown a disposition to initiate the venture. Furthermore, the postmaster hopes that none will, because he believes it would be unsuccessful. This seems to be carrying "pork barrel" tactics too far—or not far enough.

Venezuela now utilizes its army planes to carry the air mail and in California recently eight huge military bombers were used to transport 1500 small trees from Sacramento to March Field, where they will be used for shade and decorative purposes, thus demonstrating that this modern type of "sword" also can be turned into a plowshare.

In one of the buildings of the Chicago World's Fair, 5,000,000 marbles will have places in the walls and elsewhere about the structure. It would seem to be Junior's version of "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls" come true.

If enacted into law, the bill now before the Kansas Legislature to subject to ouster all officials who fail to fulfill their campaign pledges would probably deter many a "promising" politician.

Should Tax-Exempt Securities Be Suppressed?

Senator Cordell Hull, who is expected to be an important figure in the coming Administration, has introduced a resolution to amend the United States Constitution so as to end the existence of tax-exempt securities and thereby open to the Government a source of revenue on some $30,000,000,000 of investments. Herewith is presented a debate on the general issue thus raised.

Yes

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MR. WALTER LIPPMANN has described the neglect of Congress to repair the leak of income taxes through tax exemption as "the hole at the top" of last year's revenue act. The castigation does not seem exaggerated. With the new income taxes falling heavily on the higher and moderate incomes, the payer, who of course is also an investor, has been spurred to transfer his bond investments from taxable bonds to nontaxable bonds.

Some of the advices I have seen from financial houses in New York illustrate the situation very clearly. They are intent upon showing the "bargains" in municipal bonds resulting from the operations of the new law. For this purpose they give tables calculating the comparability of the yield of tax-free bonds with that of taxable bonds on the basis of income received. Suppose an investor has an income of $100,000. Under the law now he is subject to a combined tax (that is, income tax and surtax) of 55 per cent. To find out how much interest he is really receiving on his investments he would therefore have to deduct his taxes. Leaving out the details of the calculations, which are very complicated, we find a yield of 5.50 per cent in the case of tax-free municipal bonds is the equivalent of 12½ per cent return on taxable bonds!

No careful investor would look for a 12½ per cent bond. If he tried to, he wouldn't find it. But why bother when under the operations of the new law and assuming that his investment income is $100,000 reliable city bonds are just as profitable. These are trustee investments, whereas a 12½ per cent bond would be a "cat and dog" investment, to use Wall Street parlance.

The new act has brought home to people of moderate incomes, as well as those of high incomes, the possibility of reducing their income tax assessment. An investor with an income of $10,000 is subject to a combined tax rate of 9 per cent. As with our fortunate $100,000 income receiver, he will now begin to look over his bond investments, with a view to transferring a bigger proportion to tax-free securities. The tables I have mentioned will help him. There he will find it already worked out that a 6 per cent tax-free municipal bond would match a taxable bond yielding 6.59 per cent.

Those who have worked intermittently for the repair of this leak in taxation have been encouraged to press anew for reform. Jeffersonian Democrats, with their insistence on states' rights, say, "Leave these municipal and state bonds alone. They are outside the jurisdiction of the federal authorities." But they do not apply the same reasoning when municipal and state treasuries require a little help. Then they are the first to apply to the Federal Treasury for relief. It was the Democrats who led the successful fight to endow the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with power to dole out relief loans to the states. One would think that they would be prepared to pay the tune to the extent at least of allowing the Federal Government to collect a quota of taxes from taxpayers' holdings of state and municipal bonds.

Granted that these relief loans to the states are temporary, other kinds of subsidies to sectional interests are equally valid as an argument that the Federal Treasury should be afforded a measure of reimbursement from state and municipal bonds. Federal aid to this and that interest, to this and that industry, to agriculture, shipping, and the rest, does not seem to most observers to be a passing phenomenon. It is a response to the trends of the times. Some observers, indeed, think that, now that the precedent has been broken by the above-mentioned relief loans, it may even extend into the sphere of social services, somewhat on the European model.

All such aid costs money. The taxpayer must pay, and, on the rule of ability to pay, the main burden will always fall on the wealthy. Therefore, if the tendency of recent legislation is not temporary, neither will be the high imposts on high income receivers; and it seems to me that the present drift of investment to state and municipal obligations marks some recognition that both conditions are permament.

No

By HAROLD M. FLEMING

Eastman Dillon & Co., Investment Bankers

THE exaggerated political issue involved in tax-exempt securities is a result of historical accident. The establishment of the United States of America involved a great deal of discussion and legal thought in determining the precise boundaries of authority between the federal and state governments. One of the subjects of controversy was taxation, and eventually there was interpreted into the Constitution the decision that the Federal Government and the local governments should be mutually excluded from taxing each other's bonds.

From before the Civil War until shortly before the World War this was a matter of little importance. The bulk of state taxes were raised by the general property tax, from which, of course, federal bonds were exempt; while the federal income was raised largely from customs and excise taxes.

In 1913, the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution permitted Congress to impose income taxes. At nearly the same time, by sheer historical accident, a new era of heavy state and municipal borrowing began for the providing of highways, educational facilities and municipal improvements. These two events gave the question of tax-exemption a political airing. This was particularly marked after the passing of the graduated federal income taxes and surtaxes in 1917 and 1918. It subsided after the tax reductions of 1924, but reappeared when high federal surtaxes were reimposed about a year ago.

Exemption from federal taxation of income for municipal and state bonds is in the nature of a subsidy from the Federal Government to local governments. It is a subsidy to local expenditures for schools, highways and municipal improvements. But at bottom it is something more than that. Some would put it that it is a subsidy to local governments from payers of excise taxes or of income taxes in the lower brackets, since they have to meet the burden created by the tax exemption of the higher bracketed incomes. Another aspect of this view would be that, since local borrowing is largely in the West, and a larger income tax per capita is paid in the East and the Northeast, it is a sectional subsidy.

In view, however, of the large subsidies being paid directly by the Federal Government, it would appear that tax exemption is little more than a minor aspect in a much larger problem of national economy.

It is alleged that tax exemption has encouraged local extravagance; but state and municipal bonds have held up better than foreign or railroad bonds, for example. After all, if local taxpayers wish to borrow themselves into trouble, this is again but a minor aspect of a larger problem.

The chief argument against exemption is that it enables large taxpayers to avoid the surtax by purchase of municipal and state bonds, and that the loss in taxes to the Federal Treasury is far greater than the gain to municipal and state borrowers through the lower rates at which, in view of tax exemption, they can offer their obligations to investors.

This fear must yield to the facts. An investigation in 1926 by the Institute of Economics, of Washington, D. C., a reliable and impartial research organization, resulted in the surprising estimate that the annual loss in taxes to the Federal Government, on the basis of the high surtaxes in force up to 1924, was just under $75,000,000, and that it was no greater than the amount saved by the states and municipalities on lower interest rates. It was estimated on the basis of the sketchy material available that the amount of tax-exempt securities held by wealthy tax dodgers was very considerably less than was generally supposed.

The factor overlooked by those who imagine a fantastic "leak" through tax dodging in this way is the uncertain duration of the surtax. This is a deterrent to investment in municipals solely for the sake of evading federal taxation. The advantage derivable from freedom from taxation which wealthy investors bear in view in their investment calculations is put side by side with the disadvantage that it does not last for the term of the bond, but only for the term of the surtax. Comparative yield tables drawn up without estimates of the probable duration of the present surtax schedules are therefore quite misleading.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

For the Year Ahead

WHEN we desire a "happy" year for ourselves and our friends, what precisely do we mean by happiness? To identify it with peace and prosperity is, after all, to touch but the surface of life, so far as those terms are limited to our external circumstances. A year bringing unexpected wealth and concord might yet, in the deeper sense, be a most unhappy year if material growth were to mean the growth of materialism. Equally a year thick with troubles and disappointments might yet in truth be a signally happy year if it should bring to us and our neighbors a clearer vision of God, a mind more resolved to place His will first, a brotherhood transferred from the region of sentimentality into a vivid consciousness of our relationships in God's family. When, following this line of approach, we again try to estimate what the near future is likely to hold for us, the grounds of encouragement are definitely stronger. There are distinct signs today of a religious revival, a revival the more likely to be lasting because it is unspectacular and is developing slowly from within. . . .

Faith in the stability of God and of His purpose supplies the best reason for anticipating a happy New Year, a year abounding with happiness most worth gaining. At no season is the sense of change more insistent. The years themselves seem to hasten past; old landmarks crumble with bewildering rapidity; well-loved faces vanish. Set amid this continual shift and change of time, human nature craves for what abides, desires some fixed principle which will stand unmoved by the swift flow of months and years, which will interpret existence and make it seem worth while. Here is that which fulfills the need. We can but guess at the events before us. But at all events if we choose we may be sure of meeting them strengthened by an eternal Power and guarded by a Love that never changes.—*The Times* (London).

The Trend Toward Religion

THE first leader in a recent Times has not attracted the comment I should have expected. To my mind, it was a most remarkable and significant article, such as I never remember having seen in that or any other daily paper. For it was in effect a searching and intimate sermon—not an essay on abstract religion, but something personal and vital—fearlessly and unfalteringly penned. "We can but guess at the events before us. But at all events, if we choose we may be sure of meeting them strengthened by an eternal Power and guarded by a Love that never changes." Has a Times leader ever ended with words like that before?

And does the fact that one ends that way now justify any belief in something like a revival of concern about religion? Obviously not much can be built on a single article, but study of the London papers as a whole does undoubtedly suggest that their editors believe religion to be something in which the public is more interested today than it was twelve months or two years ago.

The British Broadcasting Company would, I think, say the same thing. So would the universities, particularly Oxford. Tendencies are hard to measure and actual statistics are deceptive, and in this matter mostly nonexistent. But there are many signs of a movement stirring that may mean much.—*The Spectator* (London).

We Just Thought We Had

WHERE is all the money we used to have? Where is all the business we used to do? Where are all the sales we used to make? These questions are constantly being put on every side. Perhaps the answer is to be found in some of the thoughts that were dropped in addresses and interviews given by H. H. Heimann, executive chairman of the National Association of Credit Men, in the course of his recent visit to Dallas.

The money that we say is gone now, we never had, Mr. Heimann reminds us. It wasn't money, but credit—and it was unsound credit. It wasn't credit to finance legitimate production for legitimate demand, but credit to water high-powered stocks, realty speculations, "consolidations," mergers and expansions for paper profits. Again we have the emphatic return to the old economic fact that credit is not money and must not be confused with it.

And the business we used to do? The truth is that in 1929 we were doing business that legitimately belonged to 1933-35. If you sell your customer a car that he will not be really ready for until 1935, you are taking away from 1935 a sale of a car. If you speed up his demand for an electric refrigerator three years ahead of his private budget, you cut out of that budget a part of your business for the third year hence. The business of 1933, much of it, is gone because we transacted it in 1929 and 1930. It's already on the books—sometimes as loss. We had no permanent gain—we just thought we had.

A good banker never sells a borrower more credit than he ought to use. A good merchant never over-extends the wants of his customer. A good bond house is anxious that those who buy of it shall get full value for their money. A good manufacturer will never load up a business friend with more than he ought to carry. Letting the buyer beware gets the seller in trouble—and never is this more literally true than when the transaction is on a credit basis. We ought to know that by now.—*Dallas* (Texas) *News*